

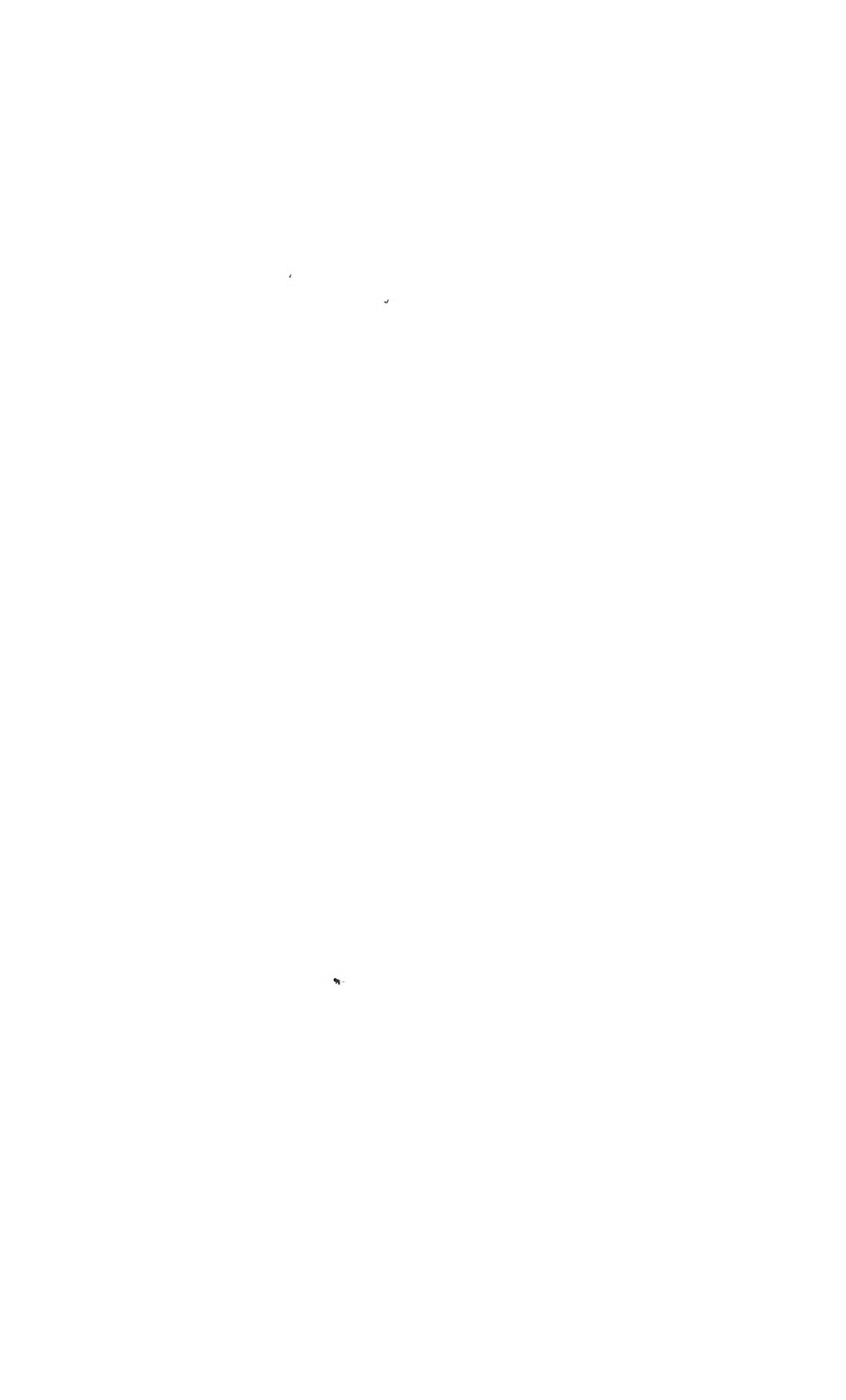
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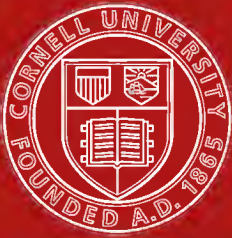
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DAPHNIS AND CHLOE.

* * *Five hundred copies of this Edition are printed.*

DAPHNIS AND CHLOE

THE ELIZABETHAN VERSION

FROM ^{Jacobs} AMYOT'S TRANSLATION

Longus

BY

ANGEL DAY



REPRINTED FROM THE UNIQUE ORIGINAL

AND EDITED BY

JOSEPH JACOBS



LONDON

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TO
ALFRED H. HUTH.



PREFACE.



ONLY one copy is known to exist of the original of this book. This seems to have been in Bliss' library, whence it passed to the late Rev. Thomas Corser, who described it fully in his "Collectanea Anglo-Pœtica," v. 114-123. From his collection it came into the Huth Library, so rich in literary treasures and rarities. On application to Mr. Alfred H. Huth he readily granted me permission to reproduce the book, a permission for which all lovers of Elizabethan literature owe him their best thanks.







Quants et quantes de Daphnis et de Chloés sont
morts sans que puissent iamais mourir ny
Daphnis ny Chloé !



ROMAN Hellas, Renaissance France, and Elizabethan England meet in this volume. It was long after the Greek genius had blossomed and flowered and borne fruit. The Epic had become the Greek Bible, tragedy was being read not acted, Greek comedy spoke Latin, philosophy was mysticism if it was not theology. Only science was winning fresh triumphs in symbolic mathematics and geognosy : what cares she if Greek independence is gone and Hellenes must pose to please barbarian Romans? Amidst this decadence of Greek thought and literary art, the *Pastorals of Daphnis and Chloe* brought a new *genre* into Greek literature, and added one more to the Greek Immortals in the world's literature.

Who was the Longus to whom the world owes this gift we know not. An ingenious German has suggested that even the name is a mistake for Λόγοι δ', which has been misread Λόγγου δ'. Whereon another and still more ingenious Teuton finds Λόγγου in the *Codex Vaticanus*,

and dismisses Herr Schöll's suggestion as "ein nach jeder Richtung monströser Einfall." Be it so. Let Longus be the name of the author, and let us thank that shadow of a name, for beyond the name nought is known of him. His familiarity with certain parts of Lesbos may argue that he was a Lesbian. He imitates Achilles Tatius, and was therefore later than he, who in turn makes use of the pious Bishop Heliodorus, whose *Theagenes and Chariclea* has the credit of being the earliest in date of the Greek romances. Heliodorus, it is said, was given the alternative of suppressing his romance, on account of its warm colouring, or resigning his bishopric. He preferred to be unfrocked. The story may be true or no, but, at any rate, it identifies Heliodorus with the Thessalian bishop of that name, who flourished at the end of the fourth century A.D. Our *Daphnis and Chloe* then must at least be as late as the fifth century, and represents almost the last flicker of Greek genius.¹

All these Greek romances are interesting in their way. It is curious to see the Greek mind, after filling earth and sky with immortals, after sounding the depths of fate with the plummet of the dramatist, after searching for God and finding Him by aid of definition and syllogism, after all these ambitious flights, setting itself to watch the adventures of a youth and maid. For we find in them the first

¹ It is right, to mention that Herr Rohde (*Der griechische Roman*, p. 503) reverses the borrowing process. According to him, Achilles was the plagiarist, not Longus. This would put the *Daphnis* back into the second, or, at latest, third century; and it would be very unlikely that no notice should have been taken of it in the two centuries 250—450, A.D. For this reason I am inclined to retain the old dating of Longus in the fifth century. The pirates, too, are surely late.

germ of a form of literature which, now almost run to seed, threatens to cover the whole field. If the novel be, as Johnson contemptuously defined it, "a short tale of adventures, mostly dealing with love," then the first novels were these Greek Romances. Under the old oriental position of the Greek woman during the Athenian hegemony, no such thing as a girl's free choice of a man could be imagined. It was only after Rome had spread its influence and ideas through the Hellenic world that the conception of marriage as a contract to which Roman law had developed, could be utilized for the Love-Romance. It is to the relaxation of the grasp of the iron *manus* of father and husband that we can trace the first beginnings of modern love.

Another characteristic of modern sentiment finds its first stirrings in these Greek Romances. The comparative insensibility of the Greek poets to the beauties of landscape is perhaps the chief surprise that awaits us in studying them. A single scene in the *Odyssey*, the *εὐίππου ξέβε* of Sophocles, a few of Theocritus' backgrounds (imitated, it is thought, from Alexandrine frescoes) are almost the only passages that can be cited to prove an independent interest in Scenery. But in these Greek Romances a number of "set pieces" show that landscape-painting had become a distinct and conscious object of the literary artist, even when working in prose. After all, the feeling is recent enough with us to prevent our wondering at its late rise among the Greeks. A hundred years ago scarcely a single European would have experienced amid the scenery of the Alps the feelings which the spirit of Rousseau or of

Wordsworth nowadays raises within the most prosaic of us.

Yet, with all these qualifications as heralds of the love of maids, and of the love of scenery, the Greek Romances are, as regards the majority of them, very poor reading. Their plots, if plots their aimless succession of adventures can be called, afford only a very elementary kind of interest. Their descriptions of scenery smack of the rhetorician's workshop, and depict chiefly nature under domestication. And if we find in them the beginnings of the love-interest of modern novels, it is truly only the beginnings of love that we find in them. Possession is nine points of the love they portray, and we are not very far removed from the stage of marriage by capture. They are, besides, lacking in all the qualities which give vitality to a literary work and raise it to a work of art. They do not possess vision, style, individuality.

From this sweeping condemnation only one of the Greek Romances can be excepted; need I say that it is *Daphnis and Chloe*? Whoever Longus was, he had the artist's vision and the literary power to impart it to his readers. He has drawn his pictures with such clear outline that they have been readily accepted as types. A universal consensus of literary appreciation has given that group of lovers all naked, Greek and natural, an abiding place in the world's literature. Their figures shine clear against the umbrageous background; their shapely bodies gleam amid the plashing waters in which they bathe, naked but not ashamed. Let it be granted at once and frankly that it is this combination of innocence and nudity that gives

the attractiveness to the picture. Possibly to the Greek who wrote, and to the Greeks who first read the romance, the combination was not so piquant because of the conventional character of nudity in Greek art. There is, however, a touch of very human fun running through the descriptions which tends to show that Longus designedly contrasted the possibilities of his situations and the ignorance of his actors.

The question of the Nude in Art is complicated by all kinds of subsidiary questions. Climate and custom form one set of conditions, and for literary art the age of readers and the conditions of book-distribution are important factors. But amidst all these complexities, there is one simple test which decides the comparative purity of studies in the nude, whether in plastic, pictorial, or literary art. Divested of clothing, is the figure depicted that of a human being or that of a human animal? That is the test, and, judged by it, the purity of Longus' Chloe, and, still more difficult achievement, that of his Daphnis, is amply vindicated. Contrast the nude Chloe with the nude Nana, and there can be no question then of the purity of treatment involved in the Greek Romance.¹ The one can clasp hands with the Miltonic Eve, the other, be it said to the credit of literature, finds no analogue outside the human dregs that infest the slums of Paris and other great cities.

It is this idyllic purity amid scenes which might so easily have been turned otherwise, that enables us to

¹ The most recent French edition is illustrated by a set of designs by R. Collin (Paris, Boudet, 1890), which admirably express the pure and idyllic tone of the original.

trace to *Daphnis and Chloe* the first appearance in literature of Romantic Love. That curious amalgam of affection, reverence and passion,¹ cannot exist where the promptings of passion are conscious. By his naïve device of making his hero and heroine ignorant of the very name of passion, though they feel all its urgency through their young blood, Longus has given the distinguishing touch to his picture. Curiously enough, almost at the same time, if Longus was of the fifth century, another Greek was giving us a picture of two romantic lovers, which also stands out with the individuality of true art as the type of the inevitableness of love's union, though all the world oppose. The *Hero and Leander* of Musæus, and the *Daphnis and Chloe* of Longus were not unfitting swan songs of Greek genius, each with all the pure force of Greek art, and yet infused with the spirit of Romantic Love so characteristic of the modern temper.

Daphnis and Chloe is thus at once a type of the ancient, and a prefiguration of the modern world. In its pure outline and artless grace it recalls the best work of Greek productive genius, the statue, the bas-relief, the cameo, the coin. In its bold concentration of attention on the love of a youth and a maid, it anticipates the most characteristic and, if one thinks of it, the most curious phenomenon in modern art, at least up to and including the present day. It is doubtless this union of antique grace and modern sentiment that has given its typical character to *Daphnis and Chloe*. Their figures have somewhat of

¹ Whence comes it, by the way, that "passion" has been differentiated to mean the physical side of love? The usage seems almost universal now-a-days.

the permanence described in Keats' felicitous lines that seem almost written for them :

“ Bold lover, never, never canst thou kiss,
 Though coming near the goal—yet, do not grieve ;
 She cannot fade, though thou hast not thy bliss,
 For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair ! ”

Yes, that is the word with which to greet *Daphnis and Chloe*—

“ For ever wilt thou love and she be fair ! ”

It is not, however, strange to say, the Greek *Daphnis and Chloe* that has earned all the rhapsodies of the modern world. Long before the Greek text had been edited (the *editio princeps* is of 1598, eleven years later than the version here reprinted), Jacques Amyot, at that time tutor to the sons of Henri II., translated it from a MS. under the title *Les amours pastourales de Daphnis et Chloe*, 1559. This charming version retained all the charms of the original in its pristine *naïveté*, while it gave a decorous turn to the few things in the original which one would have said otherwise ; Amyot was Bishop of Auxerre shortly afterwards. It has made *Daphnis et Chloe* a French classic ever since, and represented to the modern world the Greek original, the style of which does not fit the subject so well as Amyot's French. For the Greek of Longus was the Greek of a Sophist, full of artificialities, and bearing signs of a decadence ill suited to depict youth, whereas Amyot's French is as young and as innocent of artificialities as the lovers it depicts. Montaigne's praise of the simplicity and purity of Amyot's style refers more immediately to his translation of Plutarch, but it applies with even greater force to his Longus.

It is possible that we can trace the Amyot-Longus to the interest in Pastoral Romance shown in West European literature at that date. This owed its vogue to Sannazaro's *Arcadia*, which set all Western Europe pining for the health and innocence of the shepherd's life (See F. Torraca, *Gl'imitatori stranieri di Jacopo Sannazzaro*, 1882). It was the era of pastorals: society had not long enough cooped itself up in walled cities to forget the country air, nor developed sufficient of artificialities to neglect country simplicity. There was just that remoteness from, and yet proximity to country life which is favourable to an idealised reproduction in literature. Just as Walter Scott reproduced in ideal form the fading feudal sentiment, so the pastoral poets and romancers of the sixteenth century reproduced, and in so doing reconstructed the pastoral life that had flourished in Europe for 150 years after the Black Death. Of course the picture they drew was an ideal one. *La Terre* may be a truer "document" of country life than Sidney's *Arcadia*, but it does not follow that it is as effective as literature.

From its appearance, Amyot's version has been a French classic, and *Daphnis et Chloe* has belonged more to French than to Greek literature. No less than sixty editions or reimpressions of editions in French are enumerated by M. A. Pons in the admirable *Notice bibliographique* appended to the Quantin edition of 1878, whereas of the Greek original only sixteen have appeared throughout all Europe,¹ and another score exhaust the versions and editions in English, German, Italian, and

¹ M. Pons speaks highly of one by a modern Greek (Nic. Piccolos Paris, 1886). I have used that contained in Didot's *Erotici Graeci*.

Spanish.¹ The book is one that naturally appeals most strongly to the French genius. The *esprit gaulois* would care most, it might be thought, to dwell on the possibilities of Longus' situations than on the actual facts of the romance. But, as a rule, the French have refrained from the temptation to lay the book as a sacrifice on the shrine of the goddess Aselgeia. The book has been much illustrated in France, but, except during the Regency, the studies from the nude successfully face the test of purity, while the proverbial skill of French art in such matters has made many of their editions of *Daphnis et Chloe* some of the most precious possessions of the bibliophile.

The French are the only nation in Europe who love books as such ; up to the present, indeed, they are the only nation who can produce books that can be regarded as works of art in paper, print, illustration, and binding. Some of the editions of *Daphnis et Chloe* sustain their reputation in this regard at the highest pitch. I do not refer to the eighteenth century editions, which are nearly all tinged with the grossness of the Regency. One among these has, indeed, the unenviable notoriety of being adorned with plates engraved from designs of the Prince Regent himself (helped, it is more than suspected, by the painter Scotin). When to this distinction is added the fact that some copies possess a suppressed or additional plate, entitled *Les petits pieds*, transgressing the proprieties and the Horatian *ne coram populo*, it is

¹ The German of Passow, and the Italian of Annibal Caro and Carlo Gozzi are the only noteworthy ones among these.

perhaps not to be wondered at, human nature, and especially French nature, being what it is, that such copies have been known to go for 8,000 frs. I am thinking more of recent editions, many of which do not cost as many shillings as these do thousands of francs. As the Quantin edition of 1878, with its small but clear type, its tasteful head-pieces in red and black, and its convenient *format*, not to speak of M. Pons' contribution already referred to. Or again, take the "Bibliophiles" edition of 1872, with its designs by Lévy, and the clear type and crisp paper of the *éditeur*—what a significant word for a publisher, and how much it implies! The most recent edition of all, which appeared this year, with M. Collin's truly chaste designs, is perhaps too large in *format* and in price to appeal to the true book-lover, who should be poor, or he cannot love books. The unfortunate rich bibliophile may buy books—he is debarred by his very riches from loving them.

But I am dilating too much on the tempting subject of the externals of the French *Daphnis et Chloe* when there is still much to be said about the connection of France with its internal beauties. I cannot, indeed, point to any very brilliant *étude* on Longus' masterpiece, such as we might have expected from the masters of literary criticism on such a subject: Sainte Beuve's *Nouveau Lundi* (t. iv., pp. 96-115) is scarcely in his happiest vein. But one of France's most brilliant sons has his name indissolubly connected with the contents of *Daphnis and Chloe*, to which he made a notable addition. In Amyot's edition, just before Daphnis' reflection on the kiss and its bitter-sweets (p. 25, in Day's version), there

is a notice that there is a *hiatus valde deflendus* in the original ("En cest endroit y a une grand obmission en l'original," said Amyot). In 1807 Paul Louis Courier, the Hellenist and pamphleteer, discovered the missing fragment in the Biblioteca Laurentiana, in Florence, and a very charming fragment it turned out to be, detailing how Chloe fell in love with Daphnis on seeing his shapely limbs in the bath, and how Daphnis in his turn felt love's pangs on winning from Chloe a kiss as prize in an amoebœic contest with a rival swain. Courier copied out the fragment carefully, had it revised and authenticated by the officials of the library, and then—spilt a bottle of ink over the page! Henceforth it was clear for that part of the text of *Daphnis and Chloe* Courier's copy was the only authority. Recrimination followed: a war of pamphlets was waged,¹ in which Courier won a decisive victory in his celebrated "Lettre à M. Renouard sur une tache d'encre dans une copie de Longus." With all the resources of French wit and irony he pointed out how absurd it was to think that he, the discoverer of the fragment, should plan its destruction. He records as proof of his *bona fides* his offer, after the "accident," to present the library with a copy of his copy. He draws an amusing picture of the consternation of the officials of the library, and their vain search for a remedy. In short, he proves his case all along

¹ Besides Courier's famous letter, there is Renouard's account in his *Questions Littéraires*, 1810: he was with Courier at the time. Francesco del Furia gave the library's contention in his *Della scoperta e subitanea perdita di una parte inedita del primo libro de Pastoralis di Longo*, Firenze, 1810. As recently as 1882, M. H. P. Omant discussed the question in his *P. L. Courier et la tache d'encre*.

the line to the satisfaction of the general reader, and retires triumphant with the satisfactory knowledge that for all time "Courier's text" will form an integral part of the *Pastorals* of Longus.

He did not, perhaps, satisfy all readers even of the general kind. Goethe re-read *Daphnis and Chloe* in the last year of his life with as much enthusiasm as in his sallet days, and, *Græcis Græcior* though he was, read it in Courier's revision of Amyot's French. In his talks with Eckermann on the subject (*Gespräche* 18, 21 März, 1831) one may suspect that that inferior imitation of Boswell put some of his own banalities into Goethe's mouth. But one shot clearly comes out of the master's quiver when doubt is expressed whether Courier had quite cleared himself from the "ink-stain imputation." But few readers were so keen-sighted as Goethe; and to this day the general impression is that Courier had entirely cleared himself from the imputation. Yet the time came when the question was to be decided by one in every way competent to say the final word upon it. Charles Cobet came to Florence, and in a few words gave judgment on the question: "No one," he says (*Varia Lectiones*, ed. 2, p. 172-3) "who has seen the Florentine codex of Longus but will know that Courier knowingly and of malice aforethought destroyed, by spilling ink upon it, that new and inedited part of the *Pastorals* which he was the first to discover." He continues: "It was a wicked deed, I say; but if the man chose to be wicked, that is no affair of ours, nor are we sitting as judges upon him. What we are concerned with is the fidelity and skill with which he copied and described that part of the MS. that was unique. For my own part,

if he had done this with skill and care, I could have borne with equanimity that deed of his, black as it is, to use his own joking expression. But the contrary is the fact." And Cobet proceeds to show that Courier was "plumbeus" as to his Greek grammar, careless in his transcription, and ignorant of the elementary rules of palæography, as is proved to demonstration by comparing his text with those parts of the MS. which were not entirely obliterated by the ink-stains. Truly truth is great, and shall prevail even after many days; and Courier's ink-stain, to make the obvious remark, will be a blot upon his reputation for ever. A less obvious remark, perhaps, is that it is questionable how far this posthumous punishment meets the justice of the case. How far is Furia recompensed for his just rage and indignation, and the ridicule poured upon him by his opponent; how far Courier punished for his decoration with false plumage, by this statement of the truth when both have long been dead? I may recommend the question to casuistic theologians as an additional argument for the immortality of the soul. Perhaps theologians will answer that the casuistry of the case was met by the assassination of Courier, 10 April, 1825.

Meanwhile, the reader would, perhaps, care to see the passage over which so much ink has been spilt. I find among my note books a version which, judged by style and spelling, would seem to aim at passing for Elizabethan of a date earlier than Day's version and nearly contemporary with Amyot's. The spelling is, I fear, more after the school of Artemus Ward than of Tottel or Jaggard, and the style may recall Messrs. Butcher, Lang, and Morris, rather than Lodge, Lyly, or Sidney. Such as it

is, however, it is at the reader's service, and will, at any rate, serve to fill the lacuna in Day's version on p. 25.¹

Hee then fared to the founte in thoughte to washe his long blacke hair and his bodie all sun embrouned yet might men deem his hue caused of the shadowing Trefoures of his haire. Fair he seemed to *Chloe* in his bathe wherein she seeing him for the first demed him therefrom to haue come by his fairnesse. And whenas she laued his backe and shouldres eke his fleshe yeelded tender to hir touche: therewith him all unwittynge shee felt hire owne skinne ofte, in mynde to proue whether of the two was softer. Phebus now declining, they draue theyr flockes togethers to foldwarde, *Chloes* onlic wising beeing to viewe *Daphnis* bath again.

Next daie at the familiare pastourage *Daphnis* fate neeth the wanted oke pleyng his pipe and his gotes regarding, whiche leien stille and herknen aitho to his pipings. Nor *Chloe* neer him turned hir eies so ofte on hir shepe as on *Daphnis* who piping seemed fayre and owed hirthink that beautie to hys musicke: therat she taketh his pypes to play on yt wherfrom mayhap she likewyse might be wened faire. Nowe too he bathes by hir concille shee lookyng on him and lookyng touched his skinne: thenes all longing she was as she wended homewards thuswise beginning loue, though noughte knowing thereof nor euen the name from anie, beeyng yonge and as contrieborne.

Thenceforth hir herte pineth hir nor she can lette hir eies from his face neither hir mouthe from the ofte naming of his nam. She eteth none, she waketh anights, she letteth hir herdes, this whyles leugh she, that whyles she wepte, then wolde she dozen, now sterteth vp, hir uifage ones waxeth pale, ageine al to brent with blufhes. Nor the heefer stong of the zephirs feeleth such painyng. Ones alone with hirselfe she held this refoning "I sicken surely yet know not what my sicknesse: I haue paine yet no wounde: I greeue yet none of min "herde haue gone: I burne tho in the shadyng. Oft the brambles

¹ J. Craggs, in his version, 1719, supplied the missing link from imagination in a manner differing from the Courier fragment (Dunlop, *History of Fiction*, ed. Wilson, i., 47, NOTE).

“haue prickled my skinne yet neuer a teare I shed, ofte the bees
 “haue stong me yet I stille ate my meat in gladnesse. Therfor what
 “woundeth me is the sharper of these. *Daphnis* is faire, so the
 “flowers are, his pype pypeth sweete so too the nyghtingale doeth :
 “yet nor of flower nor of birde I reckon aught. Would I might be
 “a pypes that thereon *Daphnis* might pipe, yea euen a feelie gote if
 “that I might feed with him as my herde. O fountain to cruelle,
 “*Daphnis* onlie thou makest to be faire, for me to bathe were uaine.
 “Ye Nimphes deere, I perishe yet ye doe nought to faue the mayden
 “nourted amongest you. Who will crowne me gone with gar-
 “lands? Who tend my poor lambes? Who will warde my chir-
 “ryng cicade that I hente with toilsome care to thend that yt sholde
 “chirpe me sleepwards, yit now I slepe not thurgh *Daphnis* and in
 “uaine my cicade chirreth.”

Thus felt *Chloe*, these hir wordes or ere she knewe the name of loue. But the neatsherde *Dorco*, that *Dorco* which uplifted *Daphnis* and his gote from out the pitte, a wight of buddinge berd knowing the name of loue and eke the thynges therof, had loued *Chloe* from whenas hee first behelde hir. Daie to daie his loue ouergrewe him and recking nought of *Daphnis* as of a boie, he was minded to possesse hir or by gyftes or by maine force. To both at the fyrst he giueth fomwhat : to *Daphnis* namlie a herds pipe hauing nine reedes stopped with metall in waxe stead. But vnto *Chloe* a skinne mantell suche as Bacchus was wont to weare in hue variegate like vnto a picture. Henceforth beeing accounted for a friende lytel by lytel he letteth *Daphnis* but eache daie beareth to *Chloe* fomwhat, or a softe cheese or a flowerie garlande or a goldene cuppe or nestlings of the woodwidgeon. Whereat she all inept in the amatorie arte reioiced the more at the gyftes that therewith she mighte plesure *Daphnis*. At lengthe on a daie and so *Daphnis* might learne what Loue is and what his qualitie, a disput aroos twixte him and *Dorco* of their beautie. *Chloe* sholde iudge and eke giue the prize for he that wonne sholde kisse hir. So *Dorco* firste :

*Taller then Daphnis am I, a neatsherde while a gotesberd bee
 Better thenne am I as kine thenne gotes better be.
 As milke my skinne is fair, my lockes broune like ripe cornes,
 And for my nourrice a mother of kinde and not a gote with hornes.*

*Daphnis is sborte, as wimmen smothe, his skinne like a wolfes fell
 And as he alwaies tendeth gotes muste beare a goatishe smelle ;
 And sith as I heare a nannie roughe onlie was his nurse,
 No manne is he I vnderstonde but a kidde or somewhat worse.*

Thus and suche was *Dorco's* speche, thenne *Daphnis* in aunswer

*Tru a shee-gote sockled mee but so ones one dide Ioue
 Gotes I tende and better then he his kyne, Ille proue.
 But no smell haue I thenes, no more then godlik Pan :
 And hee we knowe is halfe a gote and tother halfe a manne.
 Chees on toste sufficeth me with a stoupe of palish beere ;
 Thats the fare and thats the drinke that sutes a contrie chere.
 Like Bacchus I am berdelesse, like the hyacynthe derke am I,
 Yet Bacchus comes for satires, hiacynthis before the lilie
 Nowe whenne thou comst to lok on him, hees sandie as a fox,
 All berded like the goties and as whitfaced as an oxe.
 And whenas thou giuest a kisse, twille be on a mouthe with me,
 But throwne awaie on bristles, kisse thou suche an one as he.
 And this too thoult remember twas a shepe that sockled thee
 And yet we knowe ful welle that this has marrd not thy beutie.*

Chloe coude holde no lenger and in parte for that he lauded hir and in part in desyr to kisse him, spreng to himwarde and gaue him est-fones the prize, to witte a kisse of rustike mode and artlesse¹, but yette that fired his herte. Thereat *Dorco* in grete ire went his waie minded to feke som other mode of winning to his ende. *Daphnis* aftho stong not kissed becam triste, trembling nor coude staie the thumpings of his herte. He soughte to loke atte *Chloe* but on the first seeing his face al brent with blushyng. Now first hee admird hir haire for that it was golden and hir eies whiche were so large and lustrous and hir face that it was fairer farre then milk of his owne gotes. Then first had he eies, thou mightest haue thought it, who before had no power of speculation.

¹ Probably the *χύρα* or amphora-kiss, taking him by the tips of the ears as if to raise a pot to drink.

From then toke he no foode but onlie to taste it, no drinke but what mighte wette his lippes. From a chattering locust he became as one dumbe, he that whilom skipped as his gotes was dull and lazie. His herde he letteth, his pipes neglected, his face growes pale as the fundride graffe. Of *Chloe* alone was all his talke and if he gat himself alone by himselfe thus wolde he difcorse vnto himselfe.

The passage, it will be seen, is one well worth making a fuss about, for it gives in true pastoral mode the beginnings of love in heroine and hero, and so motivates the whole action. Thus with its studies from the nude, and consequent adaptation for illustration, with the anecdotic history of strange adventures with MSS. that has connected itself with the book, with its combination of gaiety, geniality, and good taste *Daphnis and Chloe* is just the class of book that appeals to book-lovers, and especially to French book-lovers, themselves the type of that class. Altogether, the connection of France and her sons with *Daphnis and Chloe* is sufficiently close to cause us to regard Amyot's version as one of the glories of French literature.¹ Indeed, of Amyot's *Daphnis et Chloe*, even more than of the Greek original, we may use the refrain :

“ For ever wilt thou love and she be fair ! ”

We now come, and finally, to the English adaptation made from Amyot's version, which is again brought to light in this volume, having been unknown even to bibliographers till the Rev. T. Corser drew attention to it in his *Collectanea Anglo-Poetica*. It is somewhat difficult to account for this disappearance of the book. Such vanish-

¹ *Paul et Virginie*, it should be observed, is simply an adaptation of *Daphnis et Chloe*.

ings are due, as a rule, to two opposite causes: over-popularity thumbs books into the *néant*, want of popularity causes them to be sent now-a-days to the paper-maker's "devil," a horrible monster that tears up with iron teeth the unread or used-up page. Now we can scarcely attribute the disappearance of Day's book to popularity, or else there would be some traces of this in contemporary allusions, not to speak of the probabilities of later editions. And the "devil," or his substitute, the "remainder," scarcely existed in Day's days. We are confined, therefore, to a third path, down which many a book of pure literature had to descend, especially if it had the credit of being impure, during the Puritan ascendancy in taste and thought. *Daphnis and Chloe* was just the kind of book to be cast into the Puritan *Inferno*.

It is perhaps more easy to guess the reason why the book came into being. For that it was a pastoral in the first place, and because it had been done into French by Amyot in the second—these were doubtless the reasons why that enterprising stationer, Angel Day, thought it well to adapt the *Daphnis and Chloe*. The vogue had been set for pastorals by the *Shepherd's Calendar* of 1579, and kept on rising till it reached its acme in the *Arcadia* of 1590. Day's version of the *Daphnis* thus came in on a rising tide. Besides this, another and similar translation of Amyot's had been very successful when rendered into English. Gosson, in his *Plays Confuted in Five Actions*, published somewhere about 1580, mentions *The Palace of Pleasure* and *The Æthiopian Historie* among the "bawdie comedies" that had been "thoroughly ransackt to furnish the playe-houses in

London." The latter book was doubtless W. Underwood's version of Amyot's translation of Heliodorus. A new edition of this appeared in the very year Day produced his *Daphnis*, and probably drew his attention to the popularity of Amyot's works, another of which, the Plutarch translated by North, was one of the most popular books of the time, and formed the groundwork, as we know, of Shakespeare's Roman plays.

It is, perhaps, worth while devoting a paragraph to the man who thus added to English letters a version of another of Amyot's translations, besides the popular Plutarch and Heliodorus. Practically, the only information about his life and parentage is contained in the following entry of the *Stationers' Registers* (ed. Arber, 98^b i., 228):

"*Thomas Duxsell* Angell Daye the sonne of THOMAS DAYE of London parysshe clerke hath put hym self apprentice to *Thomas Duxsell* Cytizen and Stacioner of London from the feaste of the byrth of our Lorde god 1563 [Dec. 25] ij^d."

He was thus born somewhere about ¹⁵⁵⁰1650, the son of a parish clerk, was apprenticed to T. Duxsell, a stationer, in 1563, was out of his time in 1575, and, we may add, began to be an author in 1586. For in that year he produced his most successful, indeed, only successful work, "The English Secretarie, wherein is contayned a perfect method for the inditing of all manner of epistles and familiar letters, nowe first deuised and newly published by Angel Daye." This Ready Letter-Writer was found useful, and went through no less than eight editions between 1586 and 1635; it is still quaint enough to be of interest. The

list of contents deserves to be recorded for the ingenious use of a single class of adjectives.

I.

- Of epistles meerly Descriptive.
- Of epistles Laudatory and vituperatory.
- Of epistles deliberative.
- Of epistles responsory.
- Of epistles Dehortatory and dissuasory.
- Of epistles conciliatory.
- Of epistles Reconciliatory.
- Of epistles petitory.
- Of epistles commendatory.
- Of epistles Monetorie and Reprehensorie.
- Of epistles Amatorie.

II.

- Of epistles Iudiciall,
(accusatorie, excusatorie, Purgatorie, Defensorie.)
- Of epistles expostulatorie.
- Of Letters invective.
- Of epistles Comemoratorie.
- Of epistles Deprecatorie.
- Of epistles familiar.
- Of epistles remuneratorie.
- Of epistles Iocatorie & Gratulatorie.
- Of epistles obiurgatorie.
- Of epistles Mandatorie.

An elegy on Sir Philip Sidney, in the same year, 1586, and a catch-penny pamphlet on "Wonderfull Straunge Sightes seene in the Element ouer the Citie of London," conclude the list of his works as given by Mr. W. C. Hazlitt in his *Handbook*, p. 146. A sonnet of his, prefixed to W. Jones' translation of Nennio, begins, very truthfully,

" My artlefs Muse (if any muse at all),
Couched in rude, in bafe, in home attire,
Not fitting thoughts or actions that aspire."

To speak truly, Day cannot lay claim to much distinction or grace of style. The verses he introduces are somewhat wooden and bombastic. Yet his prose is, after all, with all its faults, Elizabethan prose, the most commonplace of which comes to us trailing clouds of glory with its suggestions of Authorised Version resonances and dramatic grandiloquences. When, too, he sticks close to Amyot's limpid directness, he is not altogether ineffective, as may be seen in the following example, which takes up the story immediately after the lacuna filled up by Courier :—

AMYOT.

Dea ! que me fera le baiser de Chloé ? Ses leures sont plus tendres que roses, sa bouche et son haleine plus douces qu'une gaufre à miel ; et toutefois son baiser est plus piquant que l'aiguillon d'une arbeille ! J'ay souvent baisé de petis chevreaux qui ne faisoient encore que naistre et le petit veau que *Dorcon* m'a donné mais ce baiser icy est toute autre chose ; le pour m'en bat, le cœur m'en tressant, mon am en languit et neantmoins ie desire la baiser derechef.

DAY.

Sweete, oh sweete said he, what strange kinde of maladie hath insued vnto me, only in kissing my Chloë, my sweetest Chloë, whose lippes are more delicate then the softest roses, and her mouth and deintie breathing of far more sweetnes, than the finest wafers, yet is the impression of this softness far more percing than the sting of a bee. Often haue I kissed my tender kiddes, newlie as it were fallen from the dames, & that fine speckled calfe that Dorcon did giue me, yet felt I no damage, but this kisse is of far other efficacie and operation, by touch whereof, my pulse beateth, my hart trembleth, and my verie soule languisheth, all which notwithstanding, my suffizaunce of remedie resteth yet onely in kissing her.¹

¹ Readers of Scheffel's *Trompeter* will remember a cat's soliloquy on the topic "Warum küssen sich die Menschen ?"

On the whole, Day does keep close to Amyot, except where he condenses the often tedious action of the original. It is only in his verses that he adds to the French, especially in that remarkable interpolation, *The Shepherds Holidaye*, which has nothing whatsoever to do with *Daphnis and Chloe*. The idea of making Lesbian swains of the fifth century shout the praises of Queen Elizabeth was sufficiently original. Time itself stands still in Arcady. The praises of the virgin queen sound to us almost equally original. Who would think that the princess described on page 101 of Day's book was the same subtle, calculating, unscrupulous, unconventional, and by no means refined sovereign whose character has been so pitilessly analysed by the late J. R. Green? Yet, from his point of view, Day was in the right, and so were all the Elizabethans in their idealization of their sovereign. She had a right to be judged by the results of her reign; and the Elizabethan Period is in itself one long pæan in honour of Elizabeth. Day's book appeared just on the eve of the Armada, and reflects accurately enough the idealisation of the Queen, regarded not in her personal characteristics, but as the nation personified.

Justifiable as was Day's laudations from the point of view of patriotism, they can scarcely be judged as effective in point of literary art. Day's *Daphnis and Chloe* we know, as a matter of fact, did not attain the popularity of Amyot's. Since his time four fresh attempts (Thornby, 1657; Craggs, 1719; Le Grice, 1804; Bohn, 1855) have been made to nationalize *Daphnis and Chloe* on English soil without much success. In reproducing the earliest transference of *Daphnis and Chloe* across the

Channel, we can scarcely be more confident of their permanence, and in giving a last glance at Day's Daphnis and Chloe, can only repeat our refrain in a more interrogative form :

“ For ever wilt *thou* love, and *she* be fair ? ”



Daphnis and Chloë

EXCELLENTLY

describing the weight

of affection, the simplicitie of loue, the purport

of honest meaning, the resolution of men, and disposi-

tion of Fate, finished in a Pastorall, and interlaced with the praises

of a most peerlesse Princessse, wonderfull in Maiestie,

and rare in perfection, celebrated within

the same Pastorall, and therefore

termed by the name of

The Shepherds Holidiaie.

By ANGELL DAYE.

Altior fortuna virtus

AT LONDON

printed by Robert Waldegraue, & are

to be sold at his shop in Paules church-yard

at the signe of the Crane

1587



TO THE RIGHTLIE
ennobled in all virtues, Sir VVilliam

HATTON Knight, aduancement in virtue, wor-
ship in life, and fame in perpetuitie.



TO enforce Sir vnto your worthynes herein, by many circūstances how much led on with the BOVNTIE, VALOR, COURTESIE, SKIL, and many other complements of Virtue, resiant in your wel noted and known disposition, I haue dared to aduenture vnto your fauourable acceptaunce, this simple and plaine dedication (simple I meane in respect of the handling) might seem in the deliuerie, to equall an other volume.

Omitting therefore all those particularities to them that know you, and to mine own priuate meditation, that specially do honour you, I will onely say for this, that the greatest forwardnes craueth a shrowd, and the meanest matter cannot be without defence.

To VIRGIL there was an AUGUSTUS, to HORACE a MECAENAS, to CICERO a CAESAR, to APELLES an ALEXANDER. If to these how much more then to

me needeth there, to couer the deformitie of my stile, a most exquisite PATRON.

In a matter simple, it is yet a grace, but to in-finate the name of such as do merite well, the verie respect of whome, in the generallitie of the most beareth alwaies we see, a more than common reputation.

Herein if I presume on your VIRTUES, I vrge the necessity, if to craue your patronage, then custome may free me.

Nowe, if the course of the weeke-daies pastimes of these SHEPHERDS seeme happelie to mislike you, turn then I pray to their HOLIDAIE where (how rudelie so euer handled) yet the Maiesty of her, who is without comparifon, being there in most especially honoured, shunneth not the fauour of anie sweete conceipte to haue the same recommended.

Fruitles were it on a short request, to erect large matter. For which my suit shalbe, that with the selfe BOVNTIE, wherewith your present yeares are so largely beautified, your VIRTVE will vouchsafe fauourable to repute both of me and my trauel, which hauing obtained the shrowd thereof as AJAX shield, shall become vnto me henceforth as a sufficient gard from all kind of biting serpents whatsoever

*Your worships in all to be com-
manded.* Angell Daie.



THE FIRST BOOKE

of the loues Pasto- *rall of Daphnis and Chloe.*



METELENE among all the notable cities of *Greece*, is for the delicacie and strength of the same, not the least in bewtie and greatnes of all others to be commended. The scituation of which (being in the Isle of *Metelene*) hath enuironed rounde about it, a continuall springe of freshe, sweete and deyntie water, the issue whereof floweth from the Seas, and ouer the same are builded manie bewtifull and fine bridges, wrought and curiously polished of fayre white stone. The shewe and brauerie of all which, giueth so large and goodly demonstration vnto the eyes, as he that behelde the same at a fodaine, woulde rather iudge it, an Island of it selfe, than the meere scituation of one sole Citie.

Not farre from thence (as is accustomed vnto the most riche and popular cities of *Greece*) one of the worthiest and noble personages of the same, had in the countrie by, about two or three miles from the towne, a goodly Mannour house, pleasant for the seate, and holsome for

the dwelling, wherevnto were adioyninge diuers fayre and welthie poffeffions, enlarged for commoditie, and exceeding for pleafure : as namely, large hie and goodly mountaines, where were nourifhed and bred fundrie fortes of wilde beaftes, groundes all couered with vines, plaines, ftored with all manner of fruits and graines, and with moft fertile paftures, whereon to feede and nourifhe their cattell, the chiefeft whereof laye for the moft part, alongeft the waters fide, which for that caufe, rendred the place, fomething the more delectable Within thefe groundes *Lamon* a poore goatheard whilst warely he often continued to keepe his charge, founde by chaunce, a young childe, the life of which was onely preferued by the fucke it receiued from one of his fhee-goates, and nowe fee the manner howe. There was about the place where he fedde his flocke, a certain thicket all ouergrowne with brembles and thornes, and compaffed about with furzes, vnder the covert whereof grewe a foft fine and delicate kind of graffe, the turfe thick, as in fuch fhadie places is often accuftomed, whereon laid this tender infant. Thither ordinarily ranne one of his fhee-goates, the cuftom whereof made the heardfman oftentimes to miffe her, and knewe not where fhe was become, for that leauing hir young kiddes vncherifhed, fhee onely againft nature gaue backe to the feeding and nourifhment of this preetie babe.

Lamon piteing the felie young ones, that thus were abandoned by their Dam, began to marke and watche the goate whether fhe went, and one time amongft the reft in the heat of the daye, fued her trace fo neere, that he fawe howe fhe pafte vnder the thicket and that with fo tender & warie touch, as y^t with her hoofs going in, fhe

might no wayes hurte the babe: and there being entered in most louing fort, enclined her teates vnto the infant, who hungerly sucked the same, no otherwise, then if it had beene the brestes of a naturall mother. At the sight of this, the heardfman wonderfully abashed, drew yet at the last more neere & searhing further, found it was a male childe, well growen for his age, of beautie marueilous, and farre more richly attired, than befeemed any wayes the infelicitie of his fortune, abandoned so miserablie as he was, and laid forth, to euerie common aduventure. The vesture wherein he was wrapped was a rich mantle of purple ueluet the compasse fastned about his necke with a brooch of gold, and by his side was layde a short fine sworde of most excellent workmanship, all curiously guilt, on the hiltes and the handle thereof, of the most precious yuorie.

Lamon (greedie at the sight of the riche iewels he sawe) resolued onely to beare them awaye, and to leaue the childe as hee founde it, to some other fortune, but hauing considered a while of that purpose, a bashfull shame quickly surprised his thoughtes, that beeing a man, hee should bee lesse pitifull and humane than the poore beaft it selfe, that he thereto had with so great regarde attended and nourished it. In so much, that when night came on, hee tooke both childe and other attire about it, and caried them home vnto his wife, whose name was *Myrtale* and therewithall the shee-goate that thither to hadde cherished and brought it vp.

Myrtale, astonnished at the vewe, demaunded if it were possible that goates in their selfe kinde, could produce young ones of so marueilous shape and proportion,

but *Lamon* suppressing in her the simplicitie of that conceit, revealed both the manner howe he found the babe, and in what fort, and with howe great delicacie, hee sawe the beast enclining vnto it, and therewithall forgate not to prescribe vnto her and him a greater cause of humanitie, considering that a bestiall nature, deuoyde of reasonable liuing, had by the gentle condition thereof taught them so readie a waye vnto the fame. *Myrtale* (whose humours fauoured in nothing of a crab tree stock) did not at all discommend her husbandes regard herein, but ioyning in one moode of mannerly enterteinment togethers, as housewifely as she could, (hauing neuer had any of her owne) shee lulled the babie, and locking vp the ornamentes and iewels in a fast barred chest, they both thencefoorth endeauoured to foster it vp, in no other fort, nor by any other kinde of deliuerance then as their owne. And to the intent it might as well in name as otherwyse, resemble the place of education, where it was bred, they called it by the name of *Daphnis*.

Two yeares were not fullye past and expired, ere one *Dryas* a sheepeheard keeping his sheepe in great quantitye vppon the plaines and downes thereabouts, happened after this also vppon the like, or verie felse fame aduventure. There was indifferent almost between either of those places a certaine great caue, standing in a rocke, sacred fometimes to the *Nymphes* and therefore called by the name of the *Nymphes Caue*, somethinge crooked within, but altogether round without. In the inward part whereof were diuers statues of *Goddes* and other *Nymphes*, wrought finely out of stone, the feete unshod, the armes all naked, & th' atire buckled on the shoulders,

their haire cast onely vpon their necks, without treffing at all, girded they were vpon their loynes, their lookes sweetly fmiling, and their counternaunces fuch, as seemed with interchaungeable fauour in delicate forte to greeete eache other.

Right vnder the hollowe rising of this caue, sprang in the middest of the bottom a sweet fountaine, which raising it selfe, with a softe bubling, gathered into a pleasaunt springe, wherewith the fresh and fruitfull grenes round about the same, were continually watered. Ouer the mouth of the caue, where the ouerflowinge waues with Cristall humor, had wrought from the earth, fondrie kindes of flowers and hearbs of delicate vewe, hong diuers flutes, Pipes, and Flagiolots, made of reedes, which the auncient shepheards had often tofore-time sacred vnto the *Nymphes* for their greatest offerings.

To this caue, a sheepe from out of *Dryas* flocke, that newly had yeaned her lamb, oftentimes in the day frequented, and that with fuch continuance, as the shephearde thinking it manie times to bee lost, endeouored at the last, to make some deuce whereby to constraîne it to feede in companie, without wandring any more as it was accustomed. And going to the Caue to seeke the sheep, with an Ofier twig wreathed in his hande, wherewith to fasten the necke and foote thereof together, a sight more straunge then looked for, presented it selfe vnto him. For the Ewe (framed as it seemed by nature, to the pitying of distressed creatures) hauing there found a sweete babe, did in most soft and gentle maner, uisite it many times with her teats, and that with so meek and tender handling as if it had bin the proper Nurce. The childe vnused to

any difference, esteemed it as a naturall diet, and without crying or other distemperature at all, first on the one side, and after on the other, as the Ewe turned her selfe, with the prettie mouth (whiche was sweete and pleasaunt to behold) sucked the same. The Sheepe seeming therevnto to haue borne a most straunge and peculiar affection, which one while with the licking of her tongue on the visage, and another while with softe and deyntie coying it with her head, it exceedingly did manifest.

Dryas, though he were clubbishe in condition, yet not herein estraunged from that pietie, which the gentle beast had thus alreadie portraied vnto him thought himselfe also in nature bounde to tender the infant, and perceiuing it was a girle, and there withall what ornaments (testimonies that the place whence it came was of no meane reputation) were also annexed vnto it, hauing on the head a coyfe curiously wrought and imbroidred with golde, iewels and other precious things, not to be despized: he adiudged the chaunce thereof not to haue happened vnto him, without some diuine preparation: Wherefore taking it vp in his armes, he gladly receiued the charge thereof, and making his prayers to the Nymphes, that with good successe he might afterward bring her vp, whom as an humble Suppliant, left (as it seemed) to their patronage) he had found laid at their feet, he departed.

Nowe when night came, that he was to driue his sheepe home to their folde, hauing secretly in the meane time conueied all the iewels and ornaments into his bouget, assoone as he was returned to his house, he began to recompt vnto his wife al that he had seene, and shewed her also what hee had founde: *Nape* was the Sheperdesse

called, to whose especial care her husband with many words recommended the regard of the distressed infant, commanding her thenceforward to repute it as her own natural daughter, & in such sort only to nourish and provide for it. The woman was not stony hearted, but according to her shepherds guise began to embrace and entertain the girl, deeming already that she became a mother vnto it, by meere affection, her conceit grew tender ouer it, and with such feruent loue, and continuall watching did she endeouour to foster it, as that she feared lest the sheepe that whilome sucked the swatheled impe, should in the beastly regard it shewed be preferred before her. And for that her care stretched that the girl in farther springing yeres might the sooner be taken and reputed for hers, she gaue it thence-fro a name Pastorall, and called her *Chloe*.

These two children in proceffe of time grew to be great, and shewed well by theyr beautie and other complements, that their parentage was not meane, nor their descent deriued from out of old thatched cotages. And about the time that the elder of them, was come to the age of fiftene yeares, and the yonger about two yeares lesse: *Lamon* and *Dryas* at one very instant, and in the selfe-same night interchangeably (as it fell out) dreamed in this sort together. It seemed vnto them both, that the *Nymphs*, whose statues and images were in the caue (where you heard before the fountaine was, and where *Dryas* (as is reported) had found his daughter) took *Daphnis* & *Chloe*, and them both jointly deliuered to the guidance and protection of a verye yoong boy, gentle in all kinde of behaiours, but of beautie most wonderful, frustrate was his body of garments, his

shape curious, his skinne pure as alablaster, his shoulders feathred as wings, his left hand supported with a slender bowe, a small quiuer at his backe, and a fine arrowe in his right hand. Who touching them both with one and the same dart, gaue charge vnto *Daphnis* thence-forward to feed his goats on the pastures, and to the other immediatlie to keep flockes of sheepe.

The heardsmen both at once deeply conceiuing of this vision, were sodenly quailed of al their former expectation, infomuch as the fruits of their carefull nurseries, seemed thus contrarie to that they hoped, and what their feuerall badges, might before that, respectiuely haue prefaged, to be destined at one instant to the keeping of cattell togethers. For that the markes of theyr birth, had offered vnto their former notice, so manifest intendments of farre greater fortune, in full pursute whereof, their carefull endeuors had thitherto fought to conduct them, and that in farre more delicate and daintie maner, than beseemed the children of heardsmen, as wel in an honored kinde of vsage to theyr persons, as in liberall training them vppe in letters, and other conuenient skill and demeanours, whereof their yeares at that instant were nothyng ignorant, and that so farre fourth as the largeffe of their country dwelling, coulde any waies affoorde vnto them. Neuertheleffe, forsomuch as the iniunction appeared to be deriued altogither from the pleasure of the gods, they determined in their obedience, rather to giue place vnto theyr commaundes, whose prouidence had faued them both from their former perilles, than to yeelde vnto their owne proper fancies, whose greatest respect of care they were sure coulde least of all auaille them.

Not long after, these two neighbor-dwellers found means to conferre at full, touching both their visions, and by one ioint consent, they first agreed to go vnto the caue of the nymphs, and there to offer sacrifices, for the better prosperitie and happy proceedings of their seuerall charges, which offering of theirs, they by one vowe together, deuoted to the faire yoong boy, vnto whose protection, by the fame *Nymphs*, theyr nurceries had bene before committed, whome they called by the name of the winged god, for otherwise by anye more speciall title or particular effect they had not discerned hym. Which doone, they iointly inferring, whatfoeuer after care of the two youthfull and sweetest of all natures creatures, vppon him, both *Lamon* and *Dryas* recorded as a fumme of all their expectation, these foure verses to remaine on the wall of the nymphes, as a perpetuall memoriall :

*To thee thou winged God, what ere thou bee
(A god thou art) we sheeheardes fruits do bring
Let Daphnis and his heards be deare to thee,
And Chloes flocks eft cast this sacred spring.*

Hauing herewith greatly satisfied their longing desires, and manifolde well-wishinges vnto their tender fosterlings, *Lamon* returned to hys *Myrtale*, and *Dryas* to *Nape*, and by assent of both their wiues, dispatched the next day with all kind of necessaries, the two darlings of the earth to their seuerall heards, sweet *Daphnis* to his goates, and faire *Chloe* to hir sheep, instructing them seuerally, in al things belonging to a heardsmans office. As how to driue their beasts to pasturing before the heat of the daie,

and in the coole of the euening againe home to guide them: what times, & where to water them, when to bring them home at night, and how in the mornings likewise to driue them to the field. In what fort, and vpon what occaſion to vſe the *Whistle-Pipe*, and how at another time to call with their voice alone.

Theſe Images of *Beautie*, mildly yeelding them felues to what herein to them inioyned, receaued as willinglie their charges, and with as deepe contenting pleaſure, as though they therewith had receiued ſome great and notable ſignorie, *Daphnis* tendring his goates, and *Chloe* her ſheepe, and that with ſo entier and more then common affliction accuſtomable vſed among ſheapeheards, as well ſhewed, that hee for his part had ſome reaſon to induce him, and ſhee for her part could not omit it without ſeeming vnthankfull.

The ſeaſon was then of the yeare, about the beginning of the ſpring, when the very delicacie of *Floras* ſeſe was growen to her moſt naturall prime, and ſhe as Lady and queene of that iollie being, had by a meere earthly ſhew of moſt exquisite perfourmance, coloured her walkes and paſſages, with bloſſomes of ſweeteſt verdure and die moſt perfect, for the more ample beautifyng and enrichment of all her ſeemly creatures. Hearbs then began to be in their force, trees in their pride, fields in their brauerie, floures in their ſweetenes, and the earth in her delicacie. The birds had felicitie to reſound their variable notes to the woods, & to acquaint the hedge rowes with their warbling tunes, the lambes and tender kids ſkipped vpon the hillockes, the yong rammes hurtled on the bankes with their wreathed hornes, & had pleaſure to pearch to the

highest mountaines, the bees sweetly murmured from vnder their hiues, and all that frequented the pastures had uniuersall gladnes.

The marke of *Loue* him selfe, combined within the verie eieliddes of these two excellent creatures, seing all things thus daintelie decked and trimmed vp, by so curious workemanshippe, kindled in their mindes the selfesame sparke and common desire of al naturall enforcements, whereby each of them became studious, according to their humane nature and disposition to immitate by like equalitie, what they then perceaued to be graffed in all other tenderlinges. In so much as with the birds they fang, seing the kids leape, they daunced, and after the bees they gathered floures with some part whereof they trimmed their bosomes, and of others made prette small chapelets, the brauest of which they caried vnto the *Nymphes*, and therewith crowned their heades. Finally as it were vnited in one continued linke of amitie, these seemely portraictures of well pleasing youth, louingly alwaies accompanied each other, and euermore on the pastures fed their heardees together.

Manie times befell it, that when her sheepe were anye waies straid, *Daphnis* with great desire would speede him selfe before her to gather them in againe: And when the most hardie of hys yong kids, and tender goats had mounted to the top of some hie or steepe rocke, neatlye would likewise *Chloe* applie her selfe to make them drawe downe the same with easie pace againe. One while guided she both herds her selfe, whilest he vsed his pastime, and another while ordered he the flockes, whilest shee sported her selfe vnder the shadie toppes. Their

exercifes were in Sheapehearde games, and the pleasures they intertained, fuch as befeemed the nonage of their outgrowing childhood, for fome part of their time, they fpent in gathering bulrufhes, wherewith *Chloe* would make pretie bird cages and therein put the grafhoppers. *Daphnis* on the other fide often times cut downe the reedes, and vnclofing their ioints, glewed them orderlie together againe with foft waxe, and of thefe found diuers pafftimes wherewith to occupie them felues togethers. Their vfages were holie, as vnexperienced of euill, and fuch whose delicate imaginations, were neuer furprizd with the leaft taint at all of harmefull thinking. Enterchangeably did they ech to other impart their milke, their wine, and what other vitales, the fimplicite of their fhewe, and countrie being could befides afford. To conclude, it might feeme a thing more ordinary, to fee their flocks afunder fcattered, than at any time to fee *Chloe* from him, or *Daphnis* from her to be diuided. Now as they thus paffed their time in fuch kind of daliance *Loue*, the grand Prince and Soueraigne of their vnmacheable bewties, had by this time prepared a fcrete ambuſh wherewith to frame fome notable breache, into the vndefenfue imaginations of thefe two innocent louers, and thus ftoode the cafe. There was not farre from the place where thefe two gentle Shepheards kept their haunts a ſhe-wolfe that newly hauing caſt her whelps, accuſtomed there-vpon to run often-times into the flockes thereabouts, and there to rauin the ſmall cattell, to carrie to her yong ones: By occaſion whereof the huſband-men and ſhepheards inhabiting the villages about, and feeing their cattell thus to bee deſtroyed, deuifed in the night to make fundrie deepe pittes and trenches and

them subtilye to couer againe with thin earth cast vppon small twigges whereby to make the place seeme plaine, so that whatfoeuer came running there-vppon, were it of the smalest waight that might bee reasonable conceiued, the twigges would presentlie fall vnder them, and whelme them there-with into the pitte. A number of such like trappes both in the mountaines and plaines, were cast, wherewith to catch the subtile beast : but shee accustomed to those wiles, shunned the traine and them continuallie descouered, notwithstanding manie sheepe and goates were thereby destroyed, and Daphnis him selfe by that onely inconuenience was like to haue perished.

It happened that two of the fairest buckes of all his heard beeing vehemently chafed one against the other vpon a long fight together, rushed at the last so rudely vppon each other, that with the greatnes of the stroke, a horne of one of them was broken, whereof feeling great paine, the bucke thus disarmed of one of his hornes turned him-selfe to flight. The victor (proude of the conquest wonne) pursued notwithstanding, and haunted the pore beast both with strokes and pace so busilie, that he hardly gaue it so much leasure as to gather a little breath. Daphnis grieved at the mishap, to see so faire a beast thus vnappely spoiled, and vexed also in mind to behold the vnquencheable furie and hote pursute of the other, which with the hurt done could not be satisfied, but with further cruelty, sought to oppresse him whom alredie he had maimed, tooke vp a cudgell in the one hand, and his whistle pipe in the other, and followed the pursuer, laying still at him as hee followed, in minde to beate him, The beast, shonning the strookes, and he more enraged to hit

him, then circumspect howe or where he followed him, the buck for feare, and he for haste, tumbled both together into one of those pits, the beaft first, and Daphnis vpon him, the chaunce whereof (as it fell out) faued his life, for that the beaft first susteined the hard stroke, & himselfe with lesse damage, fell the more easly vpon him. But Daphnis seeing himselfe thus pitifully distressed in so deepe a passage, could do no other but crie out, and with plentie of teares lament his hard hap, attending if happely some one or other comming that way, might chaunce to here him, and so proture meane to relieue him.

Chloe, whose eie was seldome estraunged from some (more then ordinarie) care of her regarded companion, albeit she was then a great way from Daphnis when he fell, perceiued yet his sodaine vanishment, & was not vnmistrustfull at all, of his present harme. And for that she was altogether ignorant what it might bee, and yet doubting the euill she knew not, because shee sawe him not againe, she hastned to the place where her sight had lost him, withal speede possible. There beholding the great depth of the pit, & seeing contrary to expectation, that he was found & aliue, she thence sped her pace quickly to a Coweherd that fed cattell hard by, requiring his present aide to helpe Daphnis forth of that grievous place, who ferching vp and down for a corde, and finding none of length sufficient: Chloe with great desire vntressed quickly her golden wirie lockes, and with the silken twine that bound vp the same, eststones dobled together in manie compasses, supplied what wanted to the former shortnesse, by fastning it to the cordes and end

that by the Cowherds meanes, they had there already prepared. And this done, ioyning both their aides together, they did so much Daphnis without great hurt, was gotten forth again.

The louely shephard thus raised vp from so depe a dongeon, & by y^e gentle trauaile of y^e Nymph freed of the great feare wherinto he was falne, casting many times his bashfull & deep peering countenances towards her, could not for the present deuise with what kinde of speeches (sufficient to so great a benefit) to salute her. And much the rather was he nowe so mazed, for that at that instant more then at any time before, it seemed there harbored in her delicate spirits, a more stronger efficacie, then euer hee had ere then perceiued, in her lookes, were caried an especiall eye marke of he knewe not, what kynde of most sweete and pleasing delight, some onething more then common, rested as he thought in the precious content, of her well applied countenance, her speeche was not as the ordinarie found of her accuftomed deliuerance, her gestures (amiable of themselues) were fraught as now to his seeming, wyth a more estranged kinde of excellence. Neither knew he, whence the humor hereof proceeded, albeit he felt himselfe euen then deeply touched, but embracing wyth an vnacquainted desire, the conceit whereinto hee was carried by the present obiect, he only framed some few speeches, in acknowledgement of this first conceiued benefit, which by the watchfull regard of Chloe he had already receiued. And turning hymselfe likewise to Dorcon (for so was the cow-heard called) giuing a multitude of thanks vnto him for his trauell taken, his lookes and speech at one instant, were therewith both surprised togethers.

This being the first publike place wherein loue, either by looke or gesture had made way into the secreet thoughts of these two louers to be discerned. Daphnis as yet ignorant of his passion and holding himselfe highly pleased, but nothing lesse than satified in beholding of Chloe, repofed his chiefeft content to gaze vppon hir, and the most pretious part of his delight in kissing hir wherin, redoubling eftfoones the pleasures, thereby conceiued a sweeter humor than that which the hony Bee by nature congealeth, or the Candy fugar in taste deliuereth, issued (as hee thought) from her lippes, hir lookes were as piercing arrows, and Cupid himselfe seemed to lodge in the very eie-browes of hir countenance. Rosie, nay far more orient was the hew, that hir hastie pafe and yet panting breathing to relieue him had fetled vpon her cheekes, the delay mingled, wherevpon was the very die of the white and pureft marble. Hir lockes disperfed on hir shoulders, in colour like the burnisht yellow of the finest gold, made hir to appeare as one of the nymphs, whom Iupiter erst faured, or Apollo with ardent flames whilom eagerly pursued. Pleasing, and more than pleasing was shee to be seene at that instant, and such as wherein not Daphnis alone, but the pore cow-heard Dorcon also more than ordinarily reioiced.

The simple cow-heard, vnacquainted before time, with such admirable features, and not accustomed to the contemplation of so diuine & far surpassing meafures, esteemed one while of Chloe, that according to so rare and exceeding beautie, somewhat remained graffed in hir countenance that appeared more singular than was to be attributed to the common proportion of euerie other creature. Another

while, considering the meanenesse of hir fortune, being but in common reckoning the daughter of Dryas her selfe, but as a simple sheeheardesse, inbred only to the downes, he then deemed hir greatnes to be no more than as the reputation of euery other common dweller. And though his rurall condition had not till then made estimate of any thing, more than his countrie feeding, neyther in all his pleasures had ought exempted more peculiar than his cattel keeping : yet by the deep impressiõ of hir sight the grand maister of al humane affections, had led him to an imagination of far more greater consequent, yea the bluntnesse of his former conceit (such as seldome falleth out in men of base and seruile reckoning) began here-with to be molified, his spirits grossly weighed before wyth an earthly nutriment waxed now more tender. His onely household care furnished till then with a couetous regard of profit and husband-like desire, by hardned labours, to see his cattell prosper, was turned into a newe kinde of obseruance : his morning walkes wherewith he wonted erst to visit his pastures, were conuerted into a heedefull attendance of bliffull Chloe, and her most daintie passages. Now gan he to aduert the holidays, and to long for the plesant seafons, wherein heardsmen without checke or controlment doe celebrate their interchangeable pastimes : him seemed the boiftrous leather, and laborfome sweate, dried wyth the dusty seafon vpon his wrinckled eie-browes, disgraced at one instant both his perfon and countenance, he meerely waxed weary of his habite, and grew into great mislike, that he were not presently here, otherwise he might be decked or changed. Much was it that he thought in himselfe, wherewith he might afterward be better contented,

and hir whom he loued (by a like coniecture) to be both the soner pleased and satiffied.

Thus and in such manner wrought the vnknowing conceits of these two heardse-men eache vnto the other. Daphnis by a reason of too much youth and small experience, neither capable of fraud, nor iniured to anie sleight or subtiltie, and leaſte of all ſurmizing what hee coulde or woulde go about to doe, to winne vnto himſelfe the effect of that where-vnto, though in trueth hee were ſo farre forth inclined, he was yet able of the ſame to frame no perfect end or diſtinguiſhment, not ſo much as miſtrufteſt at all theſe ſodaine alterations bred in the minde of hys newe acquaintance Dorcon, for that neither knewe hee his owne deſire to be defined by any title or name of loue, or that any other might be a copartner, or become an impatient rivall of his ſo vehement a paſſion. But wading with all kinde of ſimplicities into the furie of his affection, inclined to whatſoever in accompanieng his derely regarded Chloe, was by the ſubtilty of the cow heard afterward of him required.

Here-vpon Dorcon hauing taken leaue for the preſent, conceiued thence-forward in his minde, that the place of his intertainment, ſolicited vnto his remembrance, a reſpecte more curious in all his actions, than to-foretime accuſtomed, and forgat not in his holiday ſhirt, and cleane waſhed doublet vnbuttoned to the girdle, and there faſtened to the waſte of his hoſe wyth a newe greene ſilken point, importing thereby, that all his youth was not yet fully ſpent, oftentimes to take occaſion to viſit theſe louers. And for that their pureſt conceits, harmleſſe of euill, and neuer ſo muche as tainted with any ſimilitude of guile, gaue both ſcope and

courage, whereby without suspicion, this newe tricked cowheard might be receiued into their companies. Hee the better nowe to insinuate him selfe into their fauours, one while indeuored to present them with his new made fresh cheefes, couered wyth a faire white napkin, and strowed ouer wyth the most sweete and delicate floures, therewithall woulde hee bring of his best and morning skimmed creame, spice-cakes, and other preatie conceits: To Daphnis besides gaue hee a yoong fatte calfe from the damme, and manye other faire tokens to Chloe, suche as eyther his countrie trauell hadde purchafed, or wherewith hir sweete conceited spirits were any ways delighted.

This sudder alteration of Dorcon, both in habite and other demeanors therevnto according, not so much by any abilitie of coniecture, that thereby could folie arise in the opinion of Daphnis, as by the generall notice and common speech of all the other heardsmen, made euery where knowne, that hee was become a louer, and who but fair Chloe was shee, to whome the man was so farre deuoted in affection, infomuch as Daphnis also among the rest grewe nowe to be partaker thereof, the manner of which, neither place, time, or company, had taught him before to descerne. Yet knewe hee not for this, what was it to be mated wyth a companion of so vnused iollitie, neyther did hee for ought hee heard or sawe, emulate at all the cowheardes proffered courtesie. This onely marked hee, which all men else had specially noted, that sithence Dorcon first had framed his spirits to loue, hee became indeede farre more gay, pleasant and trimmer attired, his tresses as woonted, lay not scattered or hard knurled vppon his head, but faire kembed and rounded fine vnder his eares, neatly shauen

was he, as the braueſt of the other ſheepheards, and not on the holiday alone, but euery morning faſting pinned he (laced in a filke riband) on his buttoned cappe, a faire and florifhing noſegay, well gartered and ſtoked vp were his hofen with a croſſe bound caddis ribon, his buckled ſhooes, ſeemed vnweldie and curioſitie of the reſt, made him at the leaſt to beſtow on him ſelſe a paire of calues leather pumpes for his wearing.

Theſe onely being ſpecially conſidered vppon of Daphnis, and therewythall how paſſing cunning hee had framed the notes of his old tuned pipe, where-upon he diuers times plaied fundrie country laies, in the hearing of Chloe, draue him at one time aboute the reſt into a little melancholie, not for that he ſtoode ignorant howe muche the Nymphe was vnto him aboute all others inclined, or that he miſtruſted Dorcon, or enuied his purſute, but for the vehemencie of his paſſion being ſo feruent, as had already maſtred and ouerweariet his imaginations, neither experience of manly knowledge, had yet ſo farre inſtructed him, as that he was able to determine the ſame vpon any certaine limits, nor any other inſight directed him, in what ſort the operation therof might with more facility be caried, both of which (as he thought) Dorcon by this liking of his body & brauery wherein he marched, had already atchieued: infomuch as ſeing one day the ſweeteſt of his delights to haue taken vppon her the feeding of both their heards, he priuillie fecluded him ſelſe for a while into the thickeſt of a preatie pleaſant groue adioyning, and reſoſing his youthfull limmes on the ſoft and tender graſſe, nere vnto one of the nimph-like ſprings whereof the wood euerie where was moſt abundant, the ſolemne tunes of a moſte ſweete

founding flute (wherein both priuate practize and the common vſage of the countrie, had made him excellent) gaue muſique to his martyred thoughtes, whereupon his mollified ſpirits ſo preſſed with the weight that which troubled him, enforced him in the barke of a fine Popler tree ſtanding thereby to graue theſe fewe verſes following.

*What may I call the ſweete whence ſprings my ſweeteſt ioy,
On wherein reſts that on ſuch ſweete depends ſo great annoy,
How haps that where I touch the aire hath ſweeteſt breath
And in the ſelfe-ſame fume I find my cauſe of death
Whence ſues that where I liue where moſt delight I ſee
In ſelf-ſame mood my life conſumes, & ioies confounded bee
Whereon engendred is the heat that breeds the flame
Sith tempered is with ſweeteſt blaſts the cauſe that mooues
the ſame
What phificke may I finde what art to cure the ſore,
Which guided by the aide it ſeekes the wound makes ſtill
the more.*

This done, led on by the folitarines of the place, muſique, and preſent fancie, hee brake into theſe farther complaints. Sweete, oh ſweete ſaid he, what ſtrange kinde of maladie hath infued vnto me, only in kiſſing my Chloe, my ſweeteſt Chloe, whoſe lippes are more delicate then the ſofterſt roſes, and her mouth and deintie breathing of far more ſweetnes, than the fineſt wafers, yet is the impreſſion of this ſoftnes far more percing than the ſting of a bee. Often haue I kiſſed my tender kiddes, newlie as it were fallen from the dames, & that fine ſpeckled calfe that Dorcon did giue me, yet felt I no damage, but this kiſſe is of far other

efficacie and operation, by touch whereof, my pulfe beateth, my hart trembleth, and my verie foule languisheth, all which notwithstanding, my suffizaunce of remedie resteth yet onely in kissing her. O cruell victorie, O straunge mischiefe whereof I neither know the name or am able to determine the qualitie. Is it possible, the lippes whereof the pressure is so delicate, and the clofure so excellent, may be attainted with poison, or that within the medicinable compasse of so sweete a refreshing may be included a matter so monstrous as may breede infection. No, no, for then with the far piercing venom therof, had my death long ere thistime beene acquired. What then may I tearme it whereof infueth so great a languishment. See, see, the Nightingale howe melodiously shee chaunteth, and my Flute hath forgotten her wonted musike. Behold how the yong kiddes skippe vpon euery hillocke, and I fitte heere laden with teares, The floures are nowe in their chiefeft prime, and Dorcon alone maketh chapelets and nofegaies: the Violet and the Dasey haue couered the pastures with their beauties, and Daphnis languishing by his maladie withereth onelie in flames. Dorcon is in his gaietie, and shortly will become fairer than I. These, and such like shepeheards lamentations deliuered hee fourth, till wearied with the remembrance and searck of that grieffe, whereto he knewe neither remedy nor end, hee left the defolate grove, and with a counterfet excuse returned againe to his Chloe, who long ere this time had awaited his presence.

Now Dorcon, whose riper yeares had inabled his clownish sponce, both with larger skil, and greater experience, triumphing on the harmlesse simplicitie of either of these two louers, lifted not to spend much time in the long and

needeleffe wooing (as he thought) of hir, whome though of her selfe he were repulſed, yet by imparting ſome part of that whereof hee had ſufficient, to the couetouſneſſe of him that guided hir, he preſumed he might when he liſt purchaſe at all times of hir ſuppoſed father, fixing therefore his eies on his ſtore of cattell and other coine, wherewith his laboring yeares were plentifully inough ſtored, hee onely wanted but time and meete occaſion, to further his pretended conference, for which hee thence-forth attentiuely waited. Making therefore a ſure reckoning of Dryas, whom antient neighborhood, and long acquaintance had linked vnto him in ſome particular knowledge, it fell out, that by a prettie occaſion, his intendment grewe ſpeedilye to bee effected. Dryas hadde a peece of ground adioynnyng not farre from the dwelling of the cow-herd, whereuppon, whileſt hee was there buſied, in planting an arbor, Dorcon made the often ſuruiew thereof a meanes of his communication : and greeting him euery day, and his people with fundry neceſſaries wherewith to eaſe their far ſet prouiſion, as well of cheeſes, bread, and other vittelles, he one day among the reſt began to enter in purpoſe and renouation of their antient continuance their yeres both being alike, their keeping of cattell togethers, and ſuch like remembrances, wherewith men of common account are wont to commend their acquaintance. In continuall harping wherevpon, he laſtly fell on termes of Chloe, and to diſcourſe of hir marriage.

Much was it that the cow-herd, after his ſubtil clowniſh guiſe, inforced vnto Dryas, whereby the better to make him ſelfe ſeame a man adapted to ſuch a purſute, & the rather to incorage Dryas to make him his ſon in law,

besides the much reputation of his welth euermore thrust forward, to giue vnto him also the greater and more euident demonstration, that he should not marry his daughter to a beggar or a pinch fist, hee tendred vnto him for his good wil, many faire and husband-like presents, rich for the state of a cow-heard as he was, wherof he praid him to make acceptance, & to giue his good will to the mariage. A yoke of fayre large oxen would he giue for the plough, 4 hiues of bees, fiftie foote square of the best part of his orchard, an ox hide large & thicke for lether, & eury yere besides a faire & principal heefar. That Dryas was couetous Dorcon had good experience, and therefore intruded vppon him so manye faire offers: the delicacie and wealth wherof tickled indeede something exceedinglye the minde of the man, and had it not beene, that a certaine doubtfull feare ouer-tooke him, of some vnlooked for after-clappes, he had peraduenture, by desire of that commoditie consented to the determind purpose.

But confidering afterwardes better of the case, and esteeming by the likelihoods of those ornaments which with Chloe hee had receiued, that hir descent was not so meane, as to respecte a place of so base a calling, nor a shape so far more than seemely, resting in hir excellent proportion, ought to be bestowed vppon a creature so far out fauour, end altogither seruile: hee vtterly abstained any further to harken to the sute of Dorcon, reckoning fully with himselfe, that if euer after it did happen, that she were recognized by hir parents, & that then it should be known, that for couetoufness of gaine, hee had in so bad and vile maner misprized hir, it could not but turne to his great detriment and irrecuperable vndoing, if at the least

wife he might vpon the knowledge thereof be infranchized from death : Led therefore as he was, by the regard of these doubts, he therevppon praied Dorcon for very neighborhoodes sake, to pardon him, and excusing in other sort the matter, willed him from thence-forth that hee woulde sue no further vnto him.

This conceited fore-cast of Dryas, was nothing at all pleasing to Dorcon, who seeing himselfe now the second time, with so flat resolution put off, could almost (what betweene loue and grieffe of so many good gifts, that hee had in vaine bestowed) haue become desperat. It vexed the poore soule to the hart, to see, that his mornings-milk cheefes, his fat calues, and bacon, were thus vnto the chuffe Dryas imparted, and all for nothing : he could haue whined out-right for forrow, and his humors rumbled together with so bad a medley, as made his senses wring fourth diuers tender passions from out his wrinckled countenance. But yet recomforted quickly (as to such it often hapneth) of these vncouth pangs, the futtle clown began by a new deuifed fraud now to compas that which before he found so difficult, watching for this cause a conuenient time to find Chloe (if it were possible alone) & to this end, bethought himselfe, that vpon custome eche after others they vsed to driue their flockes at one certain time of the day togethers to drinke, the one of them daily, as it fel out after the other. Hereof Dorcon tooke heede, and onely expected the day when shee alone should driue them, which being come, the feelie cow-heard thinking to worke a great maisterie in the simplicitie of these foules, tooke vppon hym a deceit of maruellous finenessse (respecting, that it was wrought out of so hammer-headed a trunk) and the deuise

was this. He took the skin of a great wolfe which one of his bulles fighting by chaunce had killed with his hornes, and spread the same all ouer his backe, and that so fitly as the fore-feete thereof, fell iustly before him right ouer his hands, and the hinder legges also couered his thighs downe vnto his heeles, the head, as a vefard, lay ouer his face, and thus disguifed as hee was, by likelihoode in the full shape and proportion of a wolfe, hee drewe himfelfe right vnto the fountaine, whither should come the flockes of Daphnis and Chloe to be watered. The spring was scituate in a valley verie intricate and crooked, and all the place rounde about for the most part enuironed with brembles, sharpe pricking furzes, and lowe declining ginipers, in fort, that if a wolfe in very deede he had beene, he might easily haue couched himfelfe thereabouts to haue doone a spoile, Dorcon buffed himfelfe in the thickest of these couerts, waiting the houre when Chloe should come, affuring himfelfe, that by the fearfull shewe of his shape, hee coulde not choofe but amaze hir, and in such amaze might easily feaze vppon hir, and do what he list vnto hir.

Not long had the wolfe-like cow-heard couched himfelfe, but the shepheardesse (as wonted) came with hir dainty flocks, hauing left hir Daphnis behind, busied in cutting downe of the most tender twigs and boughs, for his goats to browze vpon, against they were returned to pasture, the dogges neuertheles, as accustomed gards vnto hir yonglings, at that instant accompanieng her. And as it is a thing vnto them naturall, to hunt vp and down, and range round about the field, so at the last it befell, that drawing neere vnto the bush where this disguifed cow-heard lay couching, they perceiued him buffing, and deeming it some beast,

began to baie apafe : the fiercest of them herevpon began to snap at the wolfe, and the rest, hardned with this onfet, fet also vpon him. Dorcon was now in an extasie, and not daring to stand vpriight, for feare and shame of the disguise by him without effect pretended, the dogges vnweeing of the fraud, tooke no more knowledge of him than whilom did the hounds of Acteon vpon their master, disguised as he was in the shape of a Hart, but harrieng fast vpon the cow-heard, one in one place, and an other in an other place, so rudely rushed vpon him, as tearing the wolfes skinne from his shoulders, they made him discover him selfe at the last to be no more than the poore and simple cow-heard Dorcon.

By this time the maske grew vtterly to be marred, & the sharp percing teeth of those mercilesse dogs, pinched so neere his buttockes, as Dorcon was faine to start. Chloe fearefull of the euent, & dreading the furie of some wilde beast, skreched a maine, wherof Daphnis hauing regarde, sped himselfe in all hast to her reskue. But Dorcon contrarie to expectation, hauing susteined more penance than he required, and pestered with the continuall biting of the dogges, could no other waies releue him selfe then in discovering what hee was, wherewith incite against his will, he cried vehemently to Daphnis. The simple youth suspecting as little fraude, as his innocent yeares ministred vnto him occassion of euill, wondering at the accident, and thinking that it had bene done onely but as a iest, wherewith to haue frayed them, approched the Coweherde, and both he and the shephardeffe rating the dogges, and drawing them hence with their common whistle-pipe tooke poore Dorcon with much paine from out of the couert,

whom scarce being able to stande for the many hurts in diuers parts about him receiued, hauing nothing wherewith to fende him selfe, they led betweene their armes to the fountaine, and washed his woundes, which done, they brought him by the hand vnto his waie, and recomforting his decaied spirites by all meanes possible left him at the last to the peculiar in sight, & confideration of his owne euils, vnknowing alas were these to hardie guiles and enterprizes of *Loue*, vnto those tender *Impes*, nor did they at all participate anye parte of the frawde to the same incident or belonging, whose charie regarde of well-doing, became the onely supporte of their meere simplicitie and good meaning.

Dorcon, now solitarily conceiuing of this so strange an alteration, had all his imaginations thenceforth vtterly benommed, for euer thereafter to continue a louer. And in this hurlie burlie, the vnaccustomed baying also of the dogges, had so farre scattered abroad the flockes and herdes, as both Daphnis himselfe and Chloe had much paine, til night to drawe them together againe, the one part whereof climed to the hiest rockes and mountaine toppes that might be, and the other fearefully straggled in diuers partes downe towards the sea coastes. And albeit, their ioynt herdes were otherwise so well ordred and taught by their guides, as that with the least clap of handes, whistle, or other founde of voyce that might bee, they woulde drawe to their companies, yet nowe were they so farre frighted with this vncouth noyse, as that with all the trauell to them vsed, they could scarce be wholie brought together againe to accompanie. But night, that bringeth in conclusion euerie labour to ende, had at last conducted

also these heardes into their feuerall foldes. And werisomnes of the painefull trauel susteined, serued them as a medicine to bring into the thoughtes of these passionate derlings the accustomed rest, from whence a good while since they had bene bereued. Sleepe made them to forget their loues, and the seruencie of their passion fwaied thereby a great deale lesse in the disturbance of those their mutuall affectes. But the bright shining day, which is the discoverer and common renewer of euerye crased fantasie, put her and him in minde againe, of their wonted misease. The ruddie raies brandishing the Easterne skies, reuealed a new the fresh & quick spreading flames of their late receued passions, the enteruewe of each breeding on the ferst sight, a nouell grief, issuing interchauncheable from him to her, and her to him, not for that they sawe eche other, in either of whom the contemplation was a mithridate to a pestered conceipted minde, but y^t the deep percing in sight thereby sustened conceiued in each vew so wonderfull and straunge an effecte, as in conclusion conuerted the former physicke it receiued, to a most encreasing and almost irrecuperable maladie.

Infinite were their desires (for to couet, is to mankinde naturall) but what it was they desired, or wherein consisted the determinate conclusion of the same, that by their simplicitie could no waies be defined. If they coueted to see each other they saw, if to plaie together, they plaied, if to speake, they spake, if mutuallye to embrace, they imbraced, and heereof there was vnto them at all no kinde of controlment, At their libertie they enjoyed what they listd, and hauing all that they

would, they could not yet, conceiue therein the principall part, of that they moſt deſired. Contentment reposed it ſelfe vpon their deepeſt diſquiet, and from their greateſt miſcontentment ſprang vppe againe their chiefeſt eaſe. Now was it in the decreaſing time of the ſpring, and freſheſt Sommer perking in her gayeſt pryde, made waye to her entrance, the flowriſhing growth of euerie liuing thing, waxed prowde of their beeing. Nowe bloſſomed were the fruites on trees, and Ceres in her tillage, and Pomona in her orchardes, brethed in the freſheſt ayre their ſweeteſt ſauours, Titan hauing wound hym ſelfe in the Crabbe, drewe faſt to the Lions cabbin, whereby the ſeaſon growing hooſe, it ſeemed the Riuers and grauellie ſpringes, placed in moſt coole and temperate ſhades, inuited each youthfull gallant, to theyr ſweete pleaſing vaynes. Whereunto Zephyrus gentle buſſing thorowe the twigges of the loftie Pines his comfortable blaſtes, appeared by the pleaſaunt murmure thereof to make a kynde of Muſique, by meanes of which trilled ſometymes downe before them the ſweete ſmelling appels from the hyeſt branches.

Phœbus ſporting him ſelfe to glaunce through the thickeſt grooues vpon their naked ſhapes, made Daphnis (enflamed both by an inwarde loue and heate of the preſent ſeaſon) to viſite the ſprings, where caſting him ſelfe into a delicate Riuer, one whyle would he chaſe the Swannes aloſte, and an other whyle caſt him ſelfe to the bottom, catching therewithall at the ſmoother gliding fiſhes. Often would he gulpe into his entrayles a great quantitie of the coole water, and then ſwimme again waſhing & turning himſelfe in the ſtreame diſirous to ſee if there-

withall the hotte parching heate hee fuftened, might anie wayes bee cooled: but all inuaine, for that the force thereof, by afarre more vehement furie, was inwardlye fupported.

Chloe hauing by this time drawn foorth her fheepe and goats to be milked, remained fo much the lenger thereabouts, for that the sharpe ftinging flies buzzing round about her vnftained vifage hadde in the drawing downe of the fonne fomething bufilie uexed her, wherevppon hauing washed her face in one of the neerft fountaines, fhee gathered of all fortes of flowers, and them wreathed, in the braunches and tenderest twygges of the Pine-trees, whereof fhee made a chapelet, and therewith crowned her amber coloured treffes, and hauing girded her felfe in the fkinne of a mightye heart, buckled faft on her euen preffed foulders, fhe filled one pot of wine and another of milke, and therewith came to entertaine her deerlie faouered Daphnis. Who faftening his earnest lookes on her admirable bewties made waie to iffue from the riuer, and fhe ftroking againe his delicate limmes with fresh prepared clothes, finding nothing therein to be reprehended, (fo rightly proporcioned was hee in all fewtures) with many fweete embracings clothed fhe him apace in his fhepherds garmentes. In all this demeanour were not the conceites of Daphnis, in beholding her graces altogether vnoccupied, who feeing her compaffed in fuch nymphlike attire, fupposed one while that fhe was as the fayre Læda, who for her exceeding fhape, deferued folie to become the mother of the moft beautifull Helena, an otherwhile him feemed that fhe was fome Io, onely meete to be referued to none other but

for the mightie Iupiter, sometimes hee likened her to one of the *Nymphes* in the *Caue*, whose lookes as he thought, caried of her behaiour a most notable refemblaunce, and holding her pot in her handes of wine and milke towards him, hee was wholie confused by *Loue* the force whereof distilling amaine within him, had wrought to his most secreet entrailes. Smilingly therefore taking the *Chapelet* from her head, and with great deuotion kissing it, he put it on his own, and taking in hand an harpe, whereon his softened stokes were varied with most excellent conning, he tuned the same forthwith, and song thereunto in her praifes this dittie following.

Sweete sweetned be the houres, the daies, the monthes and times,

Wherein with sweete concepts my soule, thy sweetened fauor climes

Sweete be thy lookes, thy touch, thy speech, thy gate and all Ten thousand sweets betide the still, whose sweetnes slaines them all.

Ye floures whose mottie hues so pranke in Nature's pride.

Do shrowd your selues, and for my sweete, your beauties lay aside.

Ye temperate westerne winds, whose aire yeilds sweetned breath

Denie your sweete to be as hers, whose sweet yeelds life or death

Ye deintie tuned fowles whose notes do decke the spring

Confesse in hearing of her foundes, your sweets small pleasure bring

Ye christall sacred springs, ye vales and mountaines hie,

*Whose pleasant walkes her passage decks, and spreading
fauours die
Agree with me in this, my sweete (surpassing far)
Excels the sweetnes of you all, and doth your pleasures
bar.*

His song concluded in the delicacie of this so great a commendacion, Chloe took no small pleasure, in seeing her selfe thus highlie to be magnified in the liking of him, whom aboue al other she most entierly faouored, wherefore inclining her lookes to his sweete distilling faouours, the while coceiued she great pleasure in parting of his locks, brown in colour as the Mirtle berries, resembling therein the comlie shape of Adonis, lulled sometimes in the lap of Venus, and denoting in particular termes the som of al his perfections, with many fugred speches shee began to admire him, which kindling in Daphnis an earnest zeale in contemplacion of all her faouours, made him in farther demonstration of the great felicitie he thereby conceiued, to adde vnto his former praifes also, these succeding verfes.

*Those hears the golden wiers of my wel tuned founde,
Become the pleasure of my pangas, and make my ioyes
abounde.
These seemely eies the glasse, whereof my fewture staies,
And forehead large, the field on which, depends my
blisfull raies.
This mouth the deinte spring, that yeldes me cause of life,
Those teeth the pearles of precious price, that cure mine
inward grife.*

*These lips the currol fresh, that comforts heart and mind,
These looks the guarders of my loue, by whom I fauor
find.*

*Those cheeks the apples fresh, whereon vermilion taint,
Be mixed with the siluer white, my sugred pleasure
paint.*

*These pits in dented cheeks, are chaires for Beautie plasste,
Wherein, triumphant fauor sits, impugning woes to
waste.*

*This necke of yu'ry white, confounder of my cares,
These hands the aids to further that, which loue for me
prepares.*

*These feet the wished steps, whereout my ioies arise
From these and out of these ensue, what els I may
deuise.*

*Thus decked in my ioyes, on her I gaze my fil
Whose shape hath power to comfort all, but neuer force
to spill.*

Herewith Daphnis hauing taken his flute founded thereupon diuers excellent ditties. And for so much as it grewe towards the middest of the daie, the melodioufnesse of the found together with the heate of the seafon, brought Chloe a sleepe, their flockes by this time beeing couched all together vnder the shadie toppes which Daphnis perceiuing, stayed quickly his musique withdrawing his flute, gaue him selfe thereupon to gaze at full vpon her most exquisite perfections. And seeing that there was none about him to countermaund his demeanors, hee began secretly thus to deliuer in him selfe. Oh howe sweetlie these eie liddes of my fayre and bliffeful Chloe

are couched together, howe delicate is the sent and fauour of her breath, the sweetnesse whereof neither these alpine buddes, nor flowres them selues, doe in any fort imitate yet dare I not for this, to kisse at all, these sweete fauours for that the very touch is more peercing than the swords point, and the force thereof cutteth the verie heart on sonder, and as the receipt of the newe made honie, so fwelleth in those that touche it the harmefull poyson thereof: Neither would I yet inforce that iniurie to my Chloe, as by to rude pressing her lippes, to yeeld disturbance to her quiet. Alas these grafhoppers I feare me with their piping tunes, will wake my deerling. Yee cruell beastes, why hurt yee so rudely with your hornes, vnpatient as it seemeth to give vnto my derling any rest. O yee wolves, at this instant more crauinlike then the foxes them selues, why rush yee not into these heardes to scatter them on sonder: Whylest, Daphnis continued in these and such like complaintes, a feelie greshopper egerly pursued by a swallowe, cast her selfe by chance, for her sauegarde into the bosome of Chloe, by meanes whereof, the swallowe neither was able to catche her, nor lenger could vse vnto her the force of her wing, notwithstanding, the birde came so neere that with fluttering vp and downe about her face, shee awakened Chloe out of her sleepe, the feare whereof, made the *Nymph*, (for that shee knewe not what it was) to skritche alowde, but when shee sawe the swallowe yet fluttering too and fro about her, and Daphnis laughing by her at the harmeless feare and sporte thereof, shee deemed the lesse of the matter, and rubbing her eies, yet greedie of sleepe, shee made her selfe readie to arise.

The grasshopper was yet betweene her brestes, and as one deliuered as it seemed from danger, and in the kinde it bare, willing to shewe it selfe thankfull, began to chante where shee fate, remunerating thereby the good turne at her handes receiued, by reason of which, Chloe not yet experienced of the accident, cried outright, and Daphnis againe laughed a pace at the sport, and loathing to grieue her ouermuch, conueied thereupon his hande betweene her breastes, and tooke out the grasshopper, which yet thankfull of hir sauegarde continued chaunting betweene his handes, whereupon the faire Shepherds knowing what it was, tooke it againe & returned it forthwith into her bosome. Shortly hereupon it befell that a certaine Ringdoue fitting in a groue hard by, began to sing, in whose song Chloe taking great delight, demaunded of Daphnis the reason thereof, whereupon the gentle Goatherd desirous of her vtmost satisfaction, began to recompt vnto her, this storie following.

There was (my dere) sayd hee, in times paffed, a young damosell fayre of shape, and in the prime of her age, bewtiful as your selfe, who keeping her cattell vpon these pastures, had right excellent skill, both to sing and playe delicately. Her beastes had pleasure in her tunes, and so delightfull was the founde of her voyce and pipe, that shee gouerned them at pleasure, and was able to drawe them whether she would.

This beautifull *Nymph*e sitting vnder a statelie Pine, hauing her head crowned with the leaues thereof, one daye happened to sing a song in the honour of Pan, wherewith her beastes began so earnestly to be enclined, as that they drewe them close to her foundes. Neere

vnto her was there likewyfe keeping of Cattell a certaine young youth, freshe and froolicke as her selfe, who right well handled his pipe, and could thereon playe manie deintie ditties. One daie amongst the rest, with intent to shewe that his comming was not bad, hee tooke his pipe in hande, and thereon in disdaine of the *Nymphes*, plaid so sweetly and melodiously, as that with the ouerpleasing founde thereof, hee drewe from her eight of her fayrest beastes, pursuing the sweetnesse of his Pipe, doe what shee could, and made them to ioyne to his companie, wherewith the poore wenche vexed for grieffe & intollerable dispite, to see hir flockes so muche to be diminished, and chiefly also, that she was thus ouercome in hir own cunning, tooke so great a grieffe of the same, as that shee praied the gods, and they vouchsafed to change hir into a foule, rather than any more wyth such infamie to returne to hir dwelling. This performed, and she, as you see, being made a bird of the mountaine, in accustomed fort, followeth vp and downe, plaining hir ill hap and losse of hir beastes, whome she seeketh, being thus as she was vnluckily ouercome, and singing as she was wont to doe reteineth yet some part of hir auntient tunes and forowfull complainings.

In these, and such like deuises, spent they the disportes of the pleasant Summer, till Autumne drawing on, the vintage began to approch, for that the grapes grew fully to be ripened, in which time certaine rouers of Tyre, hauing a Foist rigged and manned lately from Carye, hapned to come aland vppon the Island, and roming vppe and downe here and there vppon the countrey, they pilld and spoiled all places where they came, and armed as

they were, ranne into euery corner to take what they could get, whereby, as chance hapned, they tooke great store of wines, graine, and hony, the noueltie whereof was such, as it was yet in the ware, and therewithall robbed and spoiled the feelie Dorcon of all his beafts and cattell, leauing the man fore wounded, and wel-nigh dead with their blowes. And coursing as they were vp and down in the Island, Daphnis by ill hap walking on the sea-banke, was by them surprised, for yet was not Chloe gone foorth wyth her sheepe, being early dayes, and fearing (for she was alone) to be inforced, by some other of the rudest fort of the sheepheards. The rouers feeing this yong yeuth, faire, seemly, and strong, and thinking him of better regard than any part else of their prize, they made no further pursute after his goates, but contenting themselues with his person, and that they had besides, they returned again to their Foist: Daphnis cryeng out vpon Chloe, the remembraunce of whome in this extremity did onely consume him.

These theeues being scarce got aboard, and not yet making way with their oares into the streame, Chloe by this time was come vnto the pastures with her sheepe, and failing of Daphnis in the place of their accustomed meetings, feeing therewithall his goats and tender kiddes all scattered and defordered, here and there, she began to feare the worst. At last, hearing his voice, yet crieng and complaining after her (for yet was hee within sound) she left hir sheepe, and throwing downe her Pipe, hastned with all speede possible to Dorcon, in minde to require his aide, whome betweene life and death shee founde groueling vppon the ground, halfe slaine of the

theeues, and scarce able for faintnes to deliuer his minde vnto hir, hauing loſt of his bloud an exceeding quantitie. The cow-heard yet perceuing Chloe to be there, the remembrance of his antient loue, kindled in his minde ſome nouell forces, whereby inforcing himſelfe a little, he thus ſayde vnto hir: My deere Chloe, thou commeſt euen nowe vnto mee at the rendring of my ghoſt, for long I knowe I cannot liue, ſo many wayes haue theſe cruell rouers wounded me, and beat me downe as an oxe in the ſtall: neuertheles, if thou wilt, it is yet in thy power to ſaue Daphnis, and to be reuenged on the wicked creatures for my death. I haue (Chloe) hitherto accuſtomed my beaſts to the ſound of my pipe, and that in ſo certaine and affured manner, as in the hearing thereof, be they neuer ſo far from me, they wil yet by all meanes poſſible draw homewards againe: take here my Flute quickly, and haſting to the ſea-coaſt, found vnto the beaſts my tune, that often before this thou haſt heard me teach vnto Daphnis, and wherein thy ſelfe I knowe, art reaſonably well inſtructed by him, at the hearing whereof, my beaſts I dare affure thee will ſhift to come back, and Daphnis thereby may be ſaued. My Flute I freely giue vnto thee for thy trauell, whereon heretofore I haue gained the prize among all the heardſmen, onely for recompence I require at thy hands but once to kiſſe me, whileſt yet I am now dieng, and that my ſoule ſhal forthwith depart the bodie, and when I am gone, bewaile my death, and yet thinke vpon Dorcon at the leaſtwiſe when hereafter thou ſhalt behold any others a keeping of their cattell, who once aboute all others ſo entirely loued thee.

Hauing deliuered vnto her theſe ſpeeches, the kiſſe he

receyued of Chloe, and his life ended at one instant together. Whereupon she tooke his pipe, and fourthwith sette it to hir mouth, on which the blasts she blewe were so shrill, that the beastes hauing knowledge thereof, and the tune thereby deliuered, they altogether with one amase, busled out of the Foist, and iointly with one poise rushed into the sea, which being but on the one side alone of the ship, the force and waight of the multitude was so great, that therewith they quite ouerturned the uessels, and whelmed men and all therein into the sea, but not with one and the selfe same hope of safetie: for that the theeues beeing clogged with theyr harnesse, swordes, and other defensiue weapons, were not able by the waight thereof long to helpe themselues, but Daphnis being light as the Summer season required, vnshod and naked in the vpper parts, easily came to land, supported by the hornes of two of these oxen iointly, betwene whome, hauing cast himselfe, he was easily carried to land, for these kind of beasts by common opinion hauing longer force of swimming than any other creatures whatsoeuer, except onely the fishes and water-foules, the proofes whereof haue beene made by diuers. In this sorte, as you haue heard, escaped the poore Daphnis in dangerous adventures at one instant together, the one in becoming a perpetuall bond-slave to the theeues, the other after escape of that hazard, in being deliuered from drowning.

In being come fourth of the sea, he found Chloe upon the shore betwene hir former distilled teares, and present reioicing of his safe arriuall, entertaining him at one instant together: whereupon, casting himselfe betwene

hir armes, he desired to vnderstand of hir the cause of hir playing at that instant on the Flute. Chloe, vpon such demand recounted vnto him the whole progression of speech betweene hir and Dorcon, the vse of his beastes to that found, the robberie, spoile, and woundes by him receiued, finally, his death, and before his dying, how he committed to her vsage the custodie of his pipe, onely of modestie abstained shee to tell of her kissing him, as a matter ouer and besides the chance of that his present deliury. But Daphnis recreated of his heauie labours, forgat not for to honour the memorie thereof in the person of Dorcan for a perpetuall remembrance, and therefore together wyth his parents and friendes celebrated accordingly his vnhappy funeralles, as by the death of whome grewe the occasion of his vnlooked for escape out of so manifest perilles. His body therefore being closed in the ground, Daphnis with other sheepeheards round about his graue, planted fundry trees, and eache one hung vpon the boughs some part of his cunning maistris, they cast also therevpon hallowed grapes, and milke, and for that he was cunning vpon the Flute, they fixed ouer his graue fundrie sortes of pipes. His beasts being come ashore, piteously belowed, and cryed after him, which some heardfemen interpreted to be a forowfull lamentation, for the want of their guide and maister.

When Dorcon was thus enterred, Chloe tooke here Daphnis, and led him to the caue of the *Nymphs* where shee cleansed and washed his bodie, neat, and pure of it selfe, as the whitest alabaster, afterwards gathering together fundry sortes of floures, as the pleasant season of

the yeare then freshly ferued, they made chapelets for the images, and ouer the mouth of the caue amongst the other instruments, tendered vnto the *Nymphs* the Flute of Dorcon, as an offering, which being finished, they returned both againe to their flockes, whome they founde all forowfully couched together on the tender grasse, abstaining (as it seemed) from their foode, for the losse of those who were woont to gouerne them, whome they deemed to be vtterly perished. But hauing againe the sight of their beloued guides, they fell afresh to their pastures, the found of whose voices and melodious piping, made them for to taste the better their accustomed feeding.

The goats couched before in the lowest bushes, began now to peke to the hilles, the kiddes skipped for ioy, the sheepe and tender lambs amazed no more, but vniuersally reioiced at their presence. Sitting therefore downe on the hillockes, whilest Chloe wearied with earnest labor, and moriled with trauell for the search of hir Daphnis, gaue hirselfe to the fountaine, wherein to bathe and wash hir tender limmes: the parts descouered vnto the yong goatheard, carrieng in themfelues the purenesse of hir complexion, renewed afresh in his imaginations the thoughts of his loue. Now began he again to pant & breath, as if newly he were to be inforced for a pray to the theues, nowe languishhed he in like sort by his secreet imaginacions, and so much also inwardly swelled, as it had bene one that had dronke poyson, his pulses furiously bet by a disordered heat, as if yet his spirits had bene chased, he liued & longed, and looking was neuer satisfied of that, which alwaies he most desired. The christall waters contained onely in one slender spring, in which the *Nymph*

washed herselfe, became vnto his sight, more fearefull than the verie depest seas. Him seemed therevppon, his life as yet stood in hazard, at the hands of the most merciles rouers. And thus continuing in these variable fits liued pore Daphnis sequestred from the due accompt and benefit of all his passed pleasures, like vnto such a one as him selfe, who beeing alwaies nourished in the fieldes, knewe not howe to make decernement of *Loue* or any part of his subtilties. But shee whose gracious lookes were replenished with all kinde of fauour towardes him, perceiuing the melancholie Muse whereunto he was driuen, now fresh as the cristall dewes had made her, and much like vnto one of these daughters of the *Springs*, or *Neptunes* derling, the faire Venus her selfe issuing out of one of her father's riuers, in such maner approched she his presence, wherfore for y^t she was the soueraign guide and director of all his thoughts, she quickly could finde the delay wherewith his continuall coursing fancies were presently to be mitigated. Whereupon ioyning her selfe side to side vnto him, each greting the other with many louing imbracements, they enterchangeable framed their tunes one to the other, concluding that daies traueill with this sonet following,

Daphnis. *Ye brightest gleames within those percing eies
Whose glimpse retaines a shew of power diuine
Enclose your selues, for feare from loftie skies
Some enuious star do at your glory pine.*

Chloe. *Ye mightie powers, to whom these sacred groues
Right pleasing here. And Nymphes that haunt
this shade,*

Daphnis and Chloe.

*Enuie you not with wreake the hardye proues
That Nature selfe in Daphnis shape hath made.*

Daphnis. *Alas if Phœbus should the heat for-thinke
That once for loue in burning breast he bare
And mazed at thy fewter, gin to shrincke
From her to thee, then woe betide my share.*

Chloe. *Alas if Venus stealing to her springs
In mind her sweet Adonis to embrace
Thy curled locks should vew whose beautie stings
And thee for him admire, then woe my cace.*

Daphnis. *Excelling iewels, beare the choicest price
Things lesse in shewe, enuie alwaies the best:
Lesse Phœbe shines, when Tytan ginnes to rise
Where mightie force effects, there shrowds the
least.*

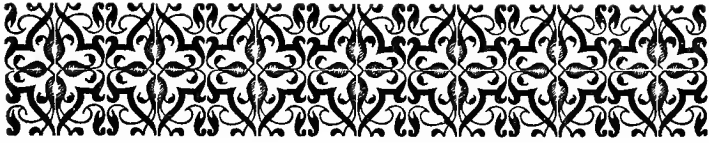
Chloe. *Vnmatched pearles, haue value still for showe
When best exceeds, who can denie the place
Though things be rated hie, yet this we knowe
It (needs) excels, whose weight hath highest grace,*

Daphnis. *Be honored then, thou Nimphe of all the flockes*

Chloe. *Be fairest thou of all that guide their heard*

Daphnis. *Let still thy name resound on hiest rockes*

Chloe. *And Chloe ne're be of thy chaunge afeard.*



THE SECOND BOOKE

of the loues Pasto- *rall of Daphnis and Chloe.*

BY this time had the haruest season ripned and caried in all the corne, and the vintage began a pace to bee brought in hand, Bacchus feasted in his glorie fate enuironed with the vines and the *Bacchanals* of the youthful god were now to be celled. The people of *Mitelené* each wheré prepared their vessels fitte and meet for this season, some beginning to haue in a readines their pressés, others to wash their tunnes, some to make pots and panniers wherein to conuey the grapes, others to sharpe their hookes, sheares and knives wherewith to cut downe the stalkes, this man prepared pestles to bruse the grapes, they againe sealed hempe to be beaten wherewith to make cresset-light to continue burning for them, when the wine waxed readie for tunning. Daphnis and Chloe were not idle in these companies, who putting them-selues also forwardes to the common labour, were of all fortes of the people generallie eche where liked and commended. Hee for his part, carted the grapes in the panyers, and trode them in the troughes, afterwarde also tunned the newe wines, and

gave him selfe with trauell vnto euerie exercife. Shee likewise tricking her selfe neatlie, made fondrie things readie for the workemen, dressed their meates, and prepared for them wines of the olde yeare paffed, and mingled with milke, and when shee had so done, then would she retourne againe to the vines, and from the braunches that she might easelie attaine vnto, cut downe the grapes, for the vines of *Vignenoble* in *Mitilene*, doe all for the most part growe alowe, or at the least wise neuer to hie, or spreading to much on the trees, whereon the bonches pendaunt also are commonly so weightie and great, and spreading themselves there-with into such length and breadth, as that a childe of foure or five yeares olde, may almost reach vnto them.

And as the custome is in these Bacchanales, when the grapes are in this sort gathered in, they call from all places of their viliages, their neighbours, as well men as women together to help in the vintage. According wher-vnto they being there assembled a wonder was it to see the womanish demeanors of the most part of those goffips, what censures each of them gave of y^t yong shepeheard Daphnis. They seemed eache of them to bee enamored on all his particularittes, some of them hauing in choicest reconing his talke and seemely stature, some his youthfull countenances, not yet fullie growne vnto manly ripenes, others his abourne locks curled naturally in the forepartes and fides, and artificiallie kemed and tressed behinde, on his shoulders, this againe had in estimat his faire & goodly forehead, eies, & other seemlie proporcioned fewturs not to be despised, shee looked on his legs straight and hie calued, that com-

mended his amiable fauours, beeing such as where-with the *Nymphes* them selues might not disdaine to bee acquainted. With those, his actiuitie was greatlye praised, and by them againe his skill in Musique principallie extolled.

One amongst the rest vnpatient, as appeared of her feruent affection, running vppon a sudden to the bashfull Shepheard, kiffed ere hee was aware his delicate lippes, wherewith as one that had beene pricked or stong with a waspe, the blushing youth angrie in his minde at the wrong to him tendred in his Chloes presence, rubbed and roused his lippes, as if thereby he had susteined some notable blemishe.

Nowe as the women fedde thus their gasing eies vppon Daphnis, so likewise the men on the other side vppon the surpassing demeanours of Chloe grewe greatlye to bee amazed. Her gestures to them appeared of so notable excellencie, as with the like whereof their grosse conceiptes had seldome before beene inbred. The vnacustomed gasing of whom had cast in her seemelie visage, a vermillion more perfect, than rested in the freshe springing rose, wherewith the verie coloure of the fine and fresh garden lillie beeing conferred, a mixture so exquisite and deintie thereout arose, as that it seemed the purest and liuelie counterfet of a sweet faoured beautie, that might be, had taken harbour in hir countenance. They daunced oftentimes, and skipped about hir, as whilom did the *Satyres* in their madding pastimes, full oftentimes wished they themselues to haue become as the sheepe and tender lambes, the rather to be resiant in the company of so seemely a sheepe-

heardeffe, and often to be dallied with and touched in hir delicate hands. The inducements whereof, grewe vnto the feelie Chloe, fo tedious, as before the feuerall vsages of the others had bene vnto Daphnis. Often wished they iointlye, that these vintages were once passed, and that their libertie (sequestred from those vnused societies) might returne to them again in haunting the valleis, as they were to-fore time accustomed, and that in steade of these fawning praises, they might once heare againe their mellodious Flutes in the fields amongst their flockes freshly to be founded.

After a fewe dayes nowe passed, and the vintage something spent, their wishes therewith began also to take effect, by means whereof Chloe in woonted guise ledde earelie in the morning her sheepe to the pastures: Daphnis also setled amongst his heards, as one that had a long time beene estranged from his delights, began with pleasure to haunt the downes, and sometimes with his goats to clime the steepest rockes. It was a world of liking vnto him, to ioine his pipe and tunes to her notes, sometimes also plaid she sweetly vppon his Flute, wherevnto, one while with his voice, an other while with his musike would Daphnis answere againe artificially. Then dooing their woonted obseruances to the *Nymphs*, they visited their caues, groues, and pleasant fountaines, and on their statues hung they many bunches of their fairest grapes: Chloe renued againe their heads and tresses, with fresh herbs and floures, and dallieng afterwards together, as beeing returned to the place and resiaunce of all theyr happineffe, they entered into their woonted sheepeheardes pastimes.

Now as they were thus playieng, and spending the time togethers, there hapned into their company on a sudden, an auncient heardfman, his head and beard snowifh white for age, but yet not altogether spent in yeares, who beeing clothed in the fashon of the oldest sheepeheard, faluted these darlings, and presented them with fundry fruits which he had brought thither in his budget. And resting himselfe vpon the soft turfe hard by their sides, beganne to enter wyth them into diuers discourses. The yong sheepeheard and his *Nymph* had pleasure to heare him, and with great attention gave heede to all the speeches, that by his auncient experience were deliuered, which hee perceiuing, the good old man continued with great good wil, & hauing ended the same, and they both woondring still what hee was, hee entered at the last with them into these termes following.

I am, my sonne (said he) the aged Philetas, which heretofore haue honoured these *Nymphs*, and haunts, with diuers and fundry ditties, and yet record I my Flute at this day, nothing worne from the ancient melodie, in the honour of the mightie Pan. Many stately heardes heeretofore haue I guided, and onely by the found of my Pipe, to all thinges constrained, and to this ende came I nowe vnto you, to tell you what I haue seene, and what on your behalfe, hath by the mightie soueraigne of *Loue* bene deliuered vnto mee. There is no hill nor groue heereabouts that hath bene vnknowne vnto me, no valley that I haue not haunted, nor spring or fountaine, but I haue tasted, full ofte in my youth haue I repofed these decayed limmes vppon the sweetest grasse, and with pleasure haue I soong vpon

theſe hillockes our ſheepeheardſ merry layes and paſtimes.

And nowe vnderſtande yee, that I haue heere-by a very faire nurſerye, which by mine owne handie exerciſe I haue ſowed, planted, laboured, and trimmed, with all kinde of delicacies, euen ſithence the uery time that (conſtrained by creeping age) I haue abſtained any more to feed and watch my beaſts, vpon theſe goodly plaines. Within my nurſerie, there is nothing, that for the ſeaſon of the yeare may be deſired, but I haue it there ſeated. For the ſpring time, I haue roſes, violets, flouredelis, hearbs, and other deuifes of fundry forts: for the ſummer, peares, apples, cherries, plummes, berries, and fruites, of all kinde of pleaſure. Now for this ſeaſon of autumnne haue I alſo, grapes, figs, nuts, oranges, pomegranats, mirtles, and twentie other like pleaſures. To this nurserie by reaſon of the ſcituacion and delicacie, haue cuſtomably alwayes reſorted diuers fortes of birdes, of the braueſt kindes, flocking in troopes, both to feed and ſolace themſelues, chanting on the branches and hedgerowes thereabout, their harmonious foundes, wherein the couert being very ſpacious and wide, by reaſon of the great number of trees, euery where growing, giueth vnto them the more ſcope and pleaſure a great deale, whereby at will they might recreate themſelues all together.

In three fundry places of this plote, ariſeth three principall fountaines, iſſuing from the moſt ſweeteſt and holeſome ſprings, watering with their ouer-flowing toppes, all ouer the gardens. The grounde being ſo wide, and the trees ſo thicke, make the place ſeeme

a farre off as if it were a woode. Whilest warily I have daye by daye attended my fruites, and with great pleasure hearkened after the sound of these gentle birdes beholde, for a great sspace together ech day about noone, I haue perceiued tripping in the shade, vnder my mirtle trees, & pomegranats, a faire yong boy, holding in ech hand pomegranats and mirts. His shape white as the colour of milke, an other time red as the glowing fire, his skinne pure, neate, and cleane, as if euen nowe he were come foorth of some pleasant riuier, naked is he alwayes in shew, and euer alone, and without company : him seemeth to have great felicitie, in gathering my floures, my fruits, and my berries, and that doth he so freely and so carelesse of checke or controlment, as if the plot were his owne, and not belonging at all to anye other but himselfe, which hauing often perceiued, I indeuored manie times to runne vnto him, fearing least in his tripping and skipping vp and downe, he might happen to breake my mirtle twigs or pomegranat branches, but not for this could I euer so muche as once reach neere vnto him, so nimble is he in his flight, and therewithall so swift, and beeing so escaped, then cooleth hee himselfe couertly, shrowding vnder the rosiers, and sometymes vnder the broad spreading poppies, no otherwise than if it were some preatie flieng partridge.

Many times haue I coursed after the yoong sucking kiddes, and often folowed after my tender calues, but this than those seemeth a farre more contrarye pastance, for doe what I coulede, I might neuer attain vnto him, no, when sometimes hee hath almost seemed to be under my

handes. Wherefore, feeling that no pursute auailed, and confidering, that by reason of mine age I became wearie, and fainted, I leaned once on my staffe, watching alwayes his goings, that still I might keepe him in sight, and the tripping lad, drawing something neere mee, I began to reafon with him after my manner, and demaunded therevpon, what neighbourhoode he had vnto us, and vppon what occasion hee tooke vppon him in fuch manner to enter my nurferie and garden, and without leaue or other demaunde, in forte as hee did to gather my floures and fruites, wherevnto he answered me nothing, but approaching something more neere vnto me, he sweetely beganne for to smile, and daintily seemed for to sporte at mee, casting with his delicate handes, the mirtle berries on my face and breast. What operation the same might by nature haue receiued I knowe not, but with the soft touching blowes, I felt my senses and minde immediately towards him to be mollified, neither could I afterwardes for my life, so much as seeme angrie.

Being thus calmed of all mine eager pursute against hym, I conuerted therevpon my collour to intreaty, gently praying that vpon assurance, and without any feare or doubt at all hee woulde come vnto me, swearing by my *Mirts* and all my pleasant fruits and nurseries, that with as much good wil as might be, I would let him go againe, and besides of my mirtle berries, and fairest pomgranats would giue vnto him also the best choice and plenty, and suffer him at all times after when hee listed, to gather both floures and fruites at his pleasure, onely that for all these courtesies and offers, he would permit me at his daintie cheekes to haue but one sole kisse. Here-vpon the

gentle lad beganne to laugh right hartily and apafe, and with a gay and pleafant cheere, filled with all kinde of delight that might be, hee tendred vnto my hearing a found fo fweete, amiable, and well pleafing, as there is no nightingale, thruh, or other kinde of bird whatfoeuer, that haunteth either woods or hedge-rowes, that euer gaue fourth the like, or carried in hir tunes, so delightfull a melodie, and in the deliuey thereof thus he faide vnto me.

It can not, nor fhall (Philetas) bee vnto me a paine to kiffe thee, for that of mine owne instinct, and proper condicion, the amiable custome thereof, is giuen to delight mee, and more estimate and pleafure haue I therein, then there is desire in thee to recouer thy youth and wonted passed sportes, wherein thou haft bene conuerfant, againe. But take heede that what herein thou demaundest of me, retourne not in the end to thine own hurt and damage, as a thing altogether vnfit and difagreing to thy present age. For that I can affure thee, that notwithstanding thine auntient estate, wherein thou thinkest thy selfe to be vtterly freed, is but in the least fort that might be my lippes should touch thee, thou shouldest yet as hotelie beroile in desire, and couet to followe me, as anie others. Nowe is my flight fo great, as there is neither Egle, Falcon, nor other foule whatfoeuer, be their winges neuer fo fwifte, that can ouertake me.

I am not as thou deemest, a childe, albeit in my shape there is at all no other appearance, but for my offspring am more antient then olde Saturne, or anie auncientrie it selfe. When thou Philetas wast here a young-man, and in the flowre and prime of thy youth and iolitie, when

thou feddest thy hearde in these marishes, then and long before that, did I knowe thee. Thy playing here on these hillockes and plaines, whereon thou often foundest vnto the hilles and rockes thy wonted tunes, are not to me vnknown. Neither thy faire Amarillis on whose youthfull beawties, thy amours waxed then so feruent, and notwithstanding nor shee, nor thou coulde euer perceiue mee, yet was I still in the middest of your loues, neere, and euermore here and there about you. By me Philetas thou enioyedst her as thine owne, by meanes whereof thou hast obtained many children, who as thy selfe are at this instant growen vp to be good heardsmen and labourers. So nowe haue I also in like charge two impes of the same kinde, sacred from their infancie to the *Nymphes*, and honouring in their shepheard habits, both the pastures and downs, Daphnis and Chloe, derlings vnto bewties selfe, and vnto whose affections both Pan and Satires become charie. Hauing this morning brought them together vnto the downes, I entred immediately for my disport into thy nourserie, culling as thou seest, thy fruites flowres and trees, which thou by thy fruitfull labour hast there planted, and washing my shape in thy fountaines, doe solace my selfe round about the same, which is the cause Philetas, why all they plantes and herbes do grow with so great succeffe, and are in their prime so faire and seemely to shewe, for that by the selfe same spring wherein my louing limmes are bathed, thy flowres and plants be watered.

For prooue of this, behold thy trees, and al thy nourserie ouer, round about, and see if by reason of my passage, sport or daliance there-on, any one iote be broken

or perished, the fruites any thing spoiled, or either stalke or herbe, so much as by any of my steps spoiled, or thy fountaines troubled, and then repute thereby thine owne happineffe, who only among all others of thine age, hast the daily successe and fruition of my wished companies. He had no foner deliuered vnto me these speeches, but fluttering forthwith ouer my *Mirtes*, no otherwise then if it had bin some pretie plesant redbrest, he perched from twig to twig through & besides the green leaues, and in the end mounting to the verie toppe of the tree. I there perceiued his bowe, his arrowes, his quiuer and winges at his backe, in the beholding and admiring whereof, he fodenly vanished away, and I beheld him no more. If now my white heares and aged experience, may giue testimonie of any accident, or that my iudgement thereby may be auailable in ought, then dare I assure vnto you both, that you be chairie vnto *Loue*, and that the respectes and speciall disposition of your actions are wholie deuoted vnto his godhead. Daphnis and Chloe giuing heede to this sage conclusion of the auntient Philetas, conceiued as great felicitie therein, as if he had reported vnto them a matter importing a mightie kingdome, vppon which occasion they began earnestly to demaunde of him, what maner of thing it might be, that so was termed and called by the name of *Loue*, if it were an infante, a birde, or what other thing els that might be conceiued, and what was the power and force, and in what manner it swaied. Wherevpon old Philetas answered them againe. *Loue*, said he, is a God, young, faire, and beautifull to beholde, fethered also with wings, by reason whereof his appearance is foden, and taketh pleasure to be conuersant with

young folkes, he feareth fauours, & maketh the hearts of men to flie as it were with winges, his powre is mightier than that of Jupiter, hee ruleth ouer the Elements and ftarres, & ouer thofe alfo who are gods as him felfe. Your felues have not fo great foueraigntie ouer your flocks, as he hath powre ouer the world. The flowres herbes and trees, are the labours of *Loue*, by him the waters coole, and the windes doe blowe. I haue feene in the verie beaftes and birds alfo his powre to have greatly fwaied. I my felfe fome-times being young, loued the faire and frefh Amarillis, in which time of the continuance and feruencie of mine affection, my feeding and appetite was taken away, I cared neither to drinke nor eate, nor was capeable of any eafe or quiet, melancholie and fadnes miniftered my pleasure, my heart panted in the dailie imagination of her whom I loued, fometimes feemed I to be in a traunce, an other time as one that were beaten or tormented in his ioyntes. Uerie flames as I thought, were kindled within me, for the ftanching whereof, I often caft my felfe into the riuers, and called often-times the mightie Pan to releue me, as he that once had beene amorous him felfe of the faire Pithys, and therefore was not vnexperienced of fuch louely paffions. I often thanked the *Nymph* Echo, in that beeing in the woods, fhee fondrie times would repeate, the name of fweete Amarillis after me. In fo much as perceiuing my felfe manie wayes to be perplexed, I neuer could finde anie remedie whereby to leffen the vehement and ardent flames that fretted within me, faue onely the laft and finall conclufion of all manner of affection, which was the fole and onely linke whereby enchained each to

other, my long beloued Amarillis did at the last embrace me. In the enjoying whereof I founde that kisses gaue ease to sighes, liking to longing, and bedding eache with other after mariage concluded, the some of all our determined affection.

Philetas hauing thus debated with these feelie louers leuing (by discription of him selfe) within them, a plaine and euident discouerie of their owne knowne dispositions, and continued griefes, departed at the last vnto his dwelling. Vpon all which speeches, Daphnis for his part was not vnmindefull, but finding in him selfe, a perfect patterne of all that by Philetas was before descourfed vpon, he founde himselfe nowe in greater distresse then before, for that *Loue* had long since alreadye begon to touch him to the quicke, wherefore seeing by all similitudes of comparing him selfe with the discourse vttered by Philetas betweene him & his Amarillis, that the passion he sustained, was only by *Loue*, and that to the quenching and satisfaction thereof belonged, that eche of them might freely and solely inioye eache other, hee began now to studie by all meanes possible how & in what fort he might best endeouour to compasse the same. And hearing that *Loue* was a God, and remembering there-withall that the like of the same shape and proportion which Philetas had to them described, appeared to their parents in a vision, at such time as by expresse direction both hee and Chloe were committed to their cattell keeping, hee began in minde, with humble obseruance to reuerence him. But for asmuch as the extremities reported by Philetas to be continued in his loue, had bred in Daphnis more perseverance than the

uent also therein deliuered, could by anie coniecture of his owne, succeed to good and present end, the Shepherd vexed with his auncient passion (renued by a freshe conceipt of an other imagination) brake into this complaint, which as a testimony to Pan and the other *Nymph*, of his vniolable meaning, hee referued at one time or other in some of the trees thereabouts to be engrauen.

*To loue alas, what may I call this loue ?
This vncouth loue, this passion wondrous straunge,
A mischiefe deadlie, such as for to proue
My heart would shunne, if powre I had to chaunge.*

*To chaunge said I? recant againe that sounnd
Recant I must, recant it shall indeed
Sith in my heart so many things abound
As yeelds desert ow here my fancies speede.*

*Sweete is the lure that feeds my gazing eies
Sweete be the lookes, that whet my hot desire
Sweete is the harbour where my quiet lies
But to vnsweete, the meanes for to aspire.*

*Yet must I loue? I must, and so I doe.
Suppoze it hard the thing whereat I reach
Who doubtles but pearles are for the best to wooe
And greatest mindes to highest actions stretch.*

*Be witnes yet (my flockes) of all my paine
And sacred groues that knowe my iust complaint
Let aie my loue within this barke remaine
Whom harmefull force haue neuer power to taint.*

Concluding in this folitary fantasie the lode-starre of his happineffe, who for a little time after the departure of Philetas, had wandered doune to the riuers, approaching apafe, the uery apparance of whome was as the comfortable Sunne in the Spring time, casting his radiant beames for stirring vp and quickening of all earthly creatures. Their entermeeting togither was not without the accustomed pleasure and torments, the mixture whereof, neither grewe altogither exempted from the danger of one other particular most strange kinde of accident, and thus fell out the matter.

There was a company of rich and wealthy youths of the towne of Metelene, who intending to take a little pleasure on the water, coasted in a calme sea, as it happened from the territorie of their owne citie, down along the coast of Metelene, the bourneffe whereof, made the paffage the more pleasaunt, in that the same is curiously decked with faire and most excelent buildings. These yong men, passing along as they did, by the Island side, landed in diuers places at their pleasure, not offering violence or hurt to any thing, but quietly still tooke the delight they came for, and departed. They fished, angled, and fowled, with gennes, nettes, and hookes at their pleasure, and the country being fertile of it selfe, they not onely fatisfied their delight with present pastime, but filled also the table the better with good vittelles. And forsomuch as their intendment was onely to be merrye abroad, they resolued to fasten their boat for one night, with their corde vpon the sea side, and there continue themselues in a towne hard by vppon the side of the Island.

It chanced that the vintage, not yet being fully gathered in, the laborers working in the night as well as by day, one of them by occasion, had to use a strong corde, which for that he had none of his owne, he went to the coast hard by, and tooke the corde wherewith the boat was fastned. These youths in the morning, feeling the hazard of their boat, being so at libertie, made earnest inquirie of the wrong doone, but the party that did it could not be found: wherefore chiding with their host alittle for the iniurie, they retired backe againe into their vessel, and hauing coursed vp along the coast about two leagues and more, they came at the last on that parte of the countrie where Daphnis and Chloe pastured their heards together. And for that the soile on that side the coast was altogether large and plaine, almost without any couert, they determined to land there againe, and to haue a course or otherwise to hunt, with their dogges or houndes, if so they might be suffred. For which cause they alighting altogether from their boat, drew the same as neere to the shore as coulde be, and cutting downe the braunches from a greene ozier standing hard by, they wreathed the strongest of them that they coulde bend, and therewith fastned their boat safe enough (as they did thinke) to the land.

Being now on the plaines furnished with their dogs, hounds, and other necessaries, they began to place their toiles, on those sides and places that to them seemed conuenient and necessarie, but their dogges coursing very euill, ranne here and there uerye defordered, infomuch, as leauing the game, they ranne into the middest of the heards of Daphnis and Chloe, and their continually

baying at their very heeles, fraied so much the goats and sheep, that all of them beganne therevppon to be immediately scattered, whereof the most part of the goats turning directly vpon the sea coasts, Daphnis ranne after the one part of them, and Chloe after the other.

The goats there continuing, and hauing neither bush or ought else to browze vppon, got them to the oziaz wreath, with whiche the boat was fastned, and browsing two or three of them vpon it, quickly riued the same in funder, whereby the boat being loofed, floted, by reason of the violence of the waues, immediately vppon the seas. The Methiniens misliking their sporte, and drawing downe vnto the coast, missed the boat, and enraged deeply by reason that with such misaduenture, the same, by tempest was thus vehemently carried, had no other reuenge, but altogether fell vpon the poore and solitarie Daphnis. Nowe had the sheeheard no meane to make any resistance against a multitude, but defending himselfe as hee coulde, he kepte them backe, till he had cried and called for more aid. Wherevpon Lamon and Dryas, olde Philetas and others a number, that were nereft about them, came foorth, and desirous to knowe the cause of the grieffe of the Methiniens, they declared, as before you haue heard, that beeing at their sporte, and hauing fastned their boat with a strong oziaz band, the goats of Daphnis by their euill attendaunce and keeping had browsed the same in funder, wherein their apparell, money, iewelles, and diuers kindes of prouision being, in the same by misaduenture of the loofeneffe and tempest was vtterly lost.

The whole fault and accusation hereof, they vtterly laid

to Daphnis, and for sentence therein they were content to bee adiudged by Philetas. Daphnis, hee contrary-wife pleaded for himfelfe, that in keeping his goates there a long time together they neuer did spoile or offence to any man, but that the badnes of their hounds, & their owne vnskilful hunting driuing themfelues amongest his heards, made them to take the sea-coast, where whilest he was gathering the greateft number together, two of them lay browsing vppon the greene oziar without his knowledge. Philetas hauing heard both allegations, freed Daphnis fro hurt, and imputed the whole fault as it was to the Methiniens, the yong men enraged herewith, beganne to stand vpon force, and answered, that either they woulde have Daphnis as flauie for the trespaffe, or other-wife be there recompenced their losses.

Here-vppon ensued on all sides a great hurlie-burlie, and the *Metilins* drawing in still to their aides, the *Methiniens* were quite beaten out with their losses and difcomfited. Being returned home to their Cittie, they enforced marueilouflie to their rulers, the wrongs receiued by the *Metelians*, not onely affirming, that they had beat them, but stoutly also and vntruely inferted, that they had robbed and taken their goods from them. The *Methiniens* conceiuing greate dispite heereof in fuche forte to haue their citizens vsed, and they also descended of their most noblest parentage and houfes, denounced immediatlie war in open felde against the *Metelenians* for the reuengement of these wrongs, but sent them no word at all of this their speedie intendment. For the accomplishment of this exploit, they gaue charge and direction to their Captaine onely for the arming and furniture of 12. gallies,

commaunding him with the strength thereof, to enter the fields and territories of the *Metelenians*, and without all pitie to forage, waft, and spoile them of all they could get. And farther strength then this they thought not meet at this present to send, winter drawing on as it did, and therefore the lesse meet to trust a greater flote on the sea, than those which were in such maner by them prepared already.

The captain slackt no time, but furnished with all things necessarrie, coasted that part of the countrie of the *Metelene*, which altogether bordered vpon the sea, and on that side of the land next vnto them, foraged and wasted all the countrie ouer, carryeng away diuers and fundrye booties and praies, as well of cattel, corne, wine, and a great multitude besides of prisoners, all for the most parte laborers, and such as at that instant holpe in wyth the vintage. This doone, hee proceeded further, and foraged also al along the plaines, where Daphnis and Chloe maintained their pastures, and they being there in like maner, as the others vnprouided of any risistance, they tooke and did what they would on the borders. Daphnis was not as then with his heard, but trauelled a little way to gather greene boughs for his yoong and tender kids to browse vpon, & seeing a far off the great concourse & formost entrance of his enimies, crept into the hollownesse of a certaine crooked passage vnder a rocke, and there hid himselfe. Chloe was then a keeping the flockes, who no sooner perceiuing the bruite and outrage already begun, tooke hir to flight, & thinking to saue hir selfe by swiftnes, got into the caue of the *Nymphs*. But the foragers hauing quicke sight of hir, followed the tract so neere, as

they purfued hir euen hard to the very caue. There feeing no other remedy, ſhe fell flat vnto the ſouldiors, & prayeng them for the reuerence and regarde due vnto the *Nymphs*, that would tender no hurt, neither to hirſelfe nor to any of hir beaſts. But this petition of hers preuailed not, for the Methinian ſoldiours after many villanies and difpites, doone and vttered in deriſion of the Images, led both hir and hir beaſts away as a ſpoile, chafiſing and driuing both hir and them before them, in moſt cruel manner, and without any pitie or compaſſion. And feeing nowe that they had fully laden their gallories, with all kind of ſpoiles and booties of euery fort, they ceaſed to tyre themſelues any further: but fearing the vncertaintie of the winter weather, beſides the hazard of meetings with any enimies, they deſired now none other, but in fafetie to return home to their owne houſes, and finding the weather fortable to their purpoſe, they laid ſtrength to their ores, and made way abroad, the ſeaſon being ſo calme, as there was not ſo much as one puffe of winde wherewith to reſiſt them.

When all the harrieng of this great ſpoile and brute was at the laſt appeaſed, Daphnis ſorted himſelfe out of his hollowe chine, and came againe into the plaine, where he loſt their heards when hee went a feeding, and finding there neither goates nor ſheepe, nor any newes at all either of them or of Chloe, but onelie the emptie fieldes and plaines a lone without anye other creature or companie, and the flute whereon the *Nymph*e ſweetlye was wont to found, caſt downe and lying on the ground, his heart ſweltered within him by exceeding ſorrowe, inſomuch as hee was not ſcarce able to ſtand, but lykeli

foorth-with to haue swooned, and shedding foorth abound-
aunce of teares, so great was his grieffe, as hee could not
chufe but crie out vppon Chloe, and that also right biterlie.
First ranne hee to the foot of a hie and umbragious rocke,
whereon customable they both were woont to sit and
talke together, and not hearing any newes of Chloe there-
abouts, he then trudged as fast as hee could downe to the
sea coasts, and there not finding her, he last of all returned
to the caue of the *Nymphs*, whether him seemed, at the
first incurfion of these fouldiers shee made haste to flie, and
casting him selfe downe prostrate there, at the feete of the
Images, hee entred into these or the uery like complaintes
deliuered in verft before them.

*What grieffe alas, what hell vnto my woes?
What sorrow may exceede my soule mishap?
What more excesse than mischiefe where it flowes?
Or deepe dispaire that all my woes dooth wrap?
Vnhappy downes, what ailed wicked spight
To reauue from you and me, our sweete delight.*

*My tender kiddes if ere your louing skips
You beare in minde, and on this pleasant dale
How manie times your young delightfull trips
Haue Daphnis mo'ud to mourne his bitter bale
Then for his sake that whilom was your guide
Yeeld foorth your plaints, and griefes to you betide.*

*Ye mournefull flockes dispersed where ye goe
To vncouth pastures, yeeld my drearie tunes
Lamenting teares, and sighings full of woe*

Daphnis and Chloe.

*Wherein my thoughts for Chloes loue consumes
Let be your foode, and your tender walkes
Conceiue the sorrowe that my pleasure balkes*

*Returne to me your stately heards. Returne
My heart, my ioye, my comfort and my care.
My blisfull Chloe once againe returne.
Ye sacred Nymphes, or death for me prepare
Seale vp your springs, and praise in secret lie
If Chloes rape doe cause her Daphnis die.*

Infinite were the complaints that the seemely shepheard made in the Caue, missing the sweetened societie of his chiefeft dearling. One while exclaimed he, on the hilles, the dales, the springs, the groues and broade stretched shades, eache one of which he inuited to lament the losse of her, whose presence he adiudged vnto them as to him selfe to haue beene the greatest comfort.

Then conuerting himselfe again to the *Statues* in the caue. O vngratefull goddesses said he, that haue so suffered her, who honored your being, with so many sweet regards, to be thus rauished betweene your hands. O negligent of her whome committed to your charge being an infant, you would thus suffer to become a praie to so vile and wicked persons. Why shewed you not your mightie powers in so manifest contempt done vnto your Images, your *Statues*, and these springs? what bootted mee in all the time hithertoo that I haue guarded my heards vpon these downes, in which neuer the wolfe could so much as bereaue me of one of my kiddes, when now at one infant the enemies haue carried away the

whole flockes. Alas Chloe hearest thou the like paine of thy feelie Daphnis, being nowe estraunged from me by forreine rouers? or remembreth thou at all these fields, these valleies, these *Nymphes*, or him that waieth for the nowe, in this most vnfortunate state? Oh if the sound of my lamentations may any waies be caried to those landes and seas wherein thou art (alas to farre from me cooped) pittie yet his distresse, who desperate of all other comfort than that which hee folie expecteth in thy happie presence, sigheth and euermore longeth after thee. O *Goddess* and *Nymphes*, to whom these woods and walkes haue at any time bin charie, reuenge the wrong done vnto those who have honored you, and let not my infortunate heardes and fairest bewty of my deere Chloe become an honor to that their cruell conquest.

Hauing run himfelse a great while into these & such likewofull remembrances, (as it often happeneth vnto minds furcharged with too extreme forrowes) a broken slumber surprised at last his restles fantasies. And lying before the statues of the *Nymphs* in such kind of *Extasie*, there appeared to him in a vision, thre women feming by their port to haue bin *godeesses*, their attire altogether Nimphlike, their countenances freyght with manifest pleasures, who yelding vnto him fondrie and most amiable graces, appeared to put forward to his reliefe many occasions of comfort, Afterwardes the most excellent as well in stature port and bewty of them all, casting vpon the forlone shepheard, her amiable gestures, said vnto him: Cease shepheard, thy plaintes and inceffant lamentations, and henceforth be recomforted, assuring thy selfe that thy Chloe is, and shall continue in fauetie. The *Nymph* is

our charge, to whom her yeares and education haue bin committed from her formast cradle, and being left an infant in this caue, we haue purueied hetherto for her, and so will continue to haue speciall conceit & respect towards her. Thinke not Daphnis that she is the daughter of Dryas, or borne in this village as thou hast supposed, or that this estate and calling wherein shee now is, befitteth her place and parentage. But know that in keping her flocks here, & doing vnto vs obseruances, we haue sufficiently laid down and prouided what shall become of her, and to what ende remaineth both your fortunes. She is not, nor shalbe lead away prisoner to Methimne, nor shall as thou doubttest become any part or parcell of their spoyle. To assure thee the better whereof, knowe that we haue made meanes vnto the god Pan, who resideth here-about this large Pine, to become fauourable and aiding to our purpose, for that his power is more pliable, and better exercised then ours in feates of warre. He is euen nowe parted from vs, and gone forwardes at our requestes in the cause, intending to become a daungerous enemy to the Methimnians. Wherefore be of good courage, and rayse thy selfe from this solitarie Caue, goe home to thy fostering parentes Lamon and Mirtale, and shew thy-selfe vnto them for their better comfort, who supposing thee with Chloe to be taken, and spoiled in this hurlie burlie, haue ferched and forrowefullie fought the round about these pastures. Thy Chloe, or euer the faire *Arora* next, shal haue quite veiled of her purple couer powdered with glimp-fing stars, together with both your flocks, whole safe and entier, shalbe here againe returned vnto thee. Such is

the pleasure of the *Nymphs*, that haue endeouored to perfourme this with such speede, in demonstration of the loue and care they haue of thee.

Daphnis, afferteined in his imaginations of the truth of this vision, awooke, and weeping as much for ioy, as hee did erst for sorrow, made his deuotions before the *Nymphes*, and there vowed that if according to their promise his Chloe, and flocks vnblemished were returned, he would then sacrifice to the one of his fattest kids. And running frō thence incontinent, towards the image of the God PAN, who appearing vnderneath the stately *Pine*, had the feete of a goate, and two hornes on his head, and helde in one of his handes a flute, and in the other a young kidde, leaping as it were and skipping about him, he also made his prayers to him, to become forward in the purpose, promising in like sort vnto him one of his hiest and stateliest goates. The euening drawing on, he tooke vp the twigges and small bowes which hee had gathered for his goates, and departed home to Lamon, who glad to see him, contrarie to expectation to be returned in sauetie, reioyced with his wife Mirtale.

By this time now the captaine of the Methimianians, hauing long traueiled on the seas in his way homewards, and laden with great spoiles, and finding his people also to bee some-thing ouerweried, thought to take a harbor hard by, and there a while with victuals and some rest to refresh them. And finding at the last a place conuenient did there cast ankers, and gaue them to all maner of sport that might be delight to them, as those that besides the rich bootie they had taken, had no want of wine or other delicate viandes, that the Islande whence they

came, could any waies afforde vnto them. And carelesse as they were of all things, freed and secure of foes or anie other hazard, it seemed at night in the midst of their banqueting, that all the land about them was on fire, and a sodaine noise arose in their hearing as of a great flete, and armed nauie for the seas, approaching towards them. The sound whereof and dreadfull sight, made some of the to crie *Arme Arme*, and others to gather together their companies, & weapons. One thought his fellowe next him was hurt, an other feared the shot that he heard ratling in his eares, this man thought his companion slaine hard by his side, an other seemed to stumble on dead carcaffes. In briefe, the hurrie and tumult was so wonderfull and strange, as they almost were at their wittes endes.

This great afraie continued in such fort as you haue heard all the night long, and that in so terrible manner as that they uehementlie wished for the daie, hoping in the appearing thereof to be relieued. But yet their rest grewe not by the mornings shewe as was expected, but rather the light thereof discouered vnto them farre more fearefull and strange effectes, for the goates and kiddes of Daphnis were all wreathed and enuironed about their hornes with vine-leaues and grapes, their weathers, sheepe, and lambes, howled as wolues, vpon diuers of their heads were garlands of pine trees. The seas also them-selues were not void of these wonderfull shewes, for when they that ruled the oares went about to stirre them, they shiuered all in fitters. When they went about to hoysse vpp their ankers They cleaued fast to the seas.

The dolphins tumbling about their vessels, bounced them so hard, that they were ready to fall in funder, and themselves to be drowned in the seas. A dreadful noise was heard from the rocks, not as the sound of any naturall trumpets, but far more shrill and hideous, which shewed an onset to be giuen vpon them by some waighty armies. Whereof the Methimnians being in exceeding dread, hurled altogether to their weapons, supposing, that the enemies from whome they had rest that spoile, had come vpon them on a sudden, without giuing them respect to gather their weapons.

By the conceit hereof may easily be gathered, howe Pan the mightie sheepeheard ioining with the *Nymphes*, became aiding to their petitions, and that exercising vpon these cruell rousers, the power of a god, hee deliuered vnto their knowledge, how the mighty powers were not for some cause or other pleased with those their spoiles and robberies. But the occasion by these Methimnians could not be diuined, for that they could not imagine themselves to haue rest away any thing sacred either to Pan or any other of the *Nymphs*. And beeing as they were in this muse, about the middest of the day, the captaine of their galleies (not without expresse diuine prouidence) was caste in a deepe and heauie slumber. And as he lay sleeping in his cabine, to the great amaze of all the company, considering those tumules, Pan himself in a vision stoode right before him, and beeing as hee was in the shape vnder the Pine before described, he vsed vnto him these or the like speeches following.

O cruell and mischievous sacrelegers, howe haue you dared with so great and vncontrolled boldnes, in armes

and shewe of war, to enter thus cruelly vppon my haunts and pastures, deare vnto me alone, as wherevpon reposes my speciall delights, why haue you rauished from me my flockes and heards, my cattell and beeuës, and so thereby dishonoured my walkes and valleis, they resting as parcell of my charge, and vnder my sole protection: And not contented herewith haue most contemptuously, and in greatest dispite that might be of the *Nymphes* and of mee, who haue seene it with our own eies, caried away the faire sheepeheardesse Chloe, euen whē she remained in the caue, as committed to their patronage and charge. I heere protest and denounce vnto you, as I am the god Pan, and as the liuely flockes and heards, are vnto me of sacred pleafance, that no one of you shall euer see Methimne againe, if you do but so much as make meane to passe forwards with this pillage. Nor shal you escape the wreake of those hideous foundes that you haue heard, without leauing so much as one of you aliue, but that the sea it selfe shall soake you vppe, and your carcasses become a foode vnto the fishes: Render therefore backe againe vnto the *Nymphs* their Chloe, and to me the flockes and heards you haue taken, and set them immediatly on land, that I may conduct them backe againe into their haunts and pastures, so dooing, I may remit the residue of the wrong, and suffer you in fastie to returne againe into your countries.

The Captaine whose name was Briaxia, beeing awaked of this vision, grewe into greater feare and amaze of this heauye charge and speeches. And calling together his souldiors and companies, he caused present serch to be made for Chloe throughout all the galleis, among their

number of prisoners, and shee being found with a chapelet of the Pine tree leaues vppon her head, hee declared vnto them the expresse commaundement and direction of the god: which doone, they all by one consent set hir aland. Chloe was no sooner parted out of the vessell where shee was, but they heard from the hie rockes a found againe, but nothing dreadfull as the other, but rather much sweete, melodious, and pleasing, such as the most cunning shepheards vse before their flockes and heards, leading them vnto their pastures. At the noise whereof the goates, kiddes, and sheepe together with their tender lambes, issued ouer the planks, without feare or any regard at all of euil, skipping and leaping about Chloe, as if they seemed to have iointly with hir reioiced at their present deliuerance. But the other heards and flockes with them did not so, saue onely these, to whome it seemed, appertained the sounde from the rocke, where-with they alone were called. This shewed vnto the beholders a great wonder which made them fearefully to regard the power and puiffance of the mightie Pan. An other thing as strange also as this was shewed vnto them, for that the sheepe and goates of Chloe led by the onely musike, without shew of any person at all that conducted them, followed on the pastures, and fedde together as they went, as if they had been therevnto guided.

It was now about the time that the heardsmen after the middest of the day passed, did accustome to driue their beastes and flockes to be pastured, when Daphnis a far off from the top of a hie mount watching the time of his delightfome Chloes appearance, perceiued hir comming with their heards. Wherevpon descending with all haste

possible into the plaines, with intent to meete hir, he called and cried with loud voice. O sacred *Nymphs*, O honoured and gentle Pan, and without beeing able to speake the rest, he ran with maine force vnto Chloe, and embracing hir fast in his armes, grew so vehemently surprisid with the thoght, that he had no power to vnloofe himselfe againe, so great and exceeding was the ioy whereinto he was whelmed, by the sudder and long looked for sight of her desired presence. But Chloe during this long embracement, so louingly chased his spirites as that she quickly recouered his furcharged conceits againe. And then recounting together this long seeming time of their short disseuerance, impatient each one at the rehearfall of the others euilles, they got them to the vmbragious rocke, wherein erst they were accustomed with great pleasure to be recreated.

There being set, it is not like but he with great desire ferched of her the manner of her bereauing, her vsing and entertainement during all her absence, the summe and effect whereof she gently recompted vnto him, not forgetting there-withall the hazards and daungers that for her sake they were in, and finally, howe that by the gentle conduction of Pan, shee thitherto had beene garded and deliuered, whereat the youthfull sheepeheard wondering, and knowing howe mightily his prayers had wrought in the eares of the *Nymphs*, he likewise vnfolded to her his fortune for his part reckoned vnto her his griefes, his ferch, lamentation, and all things that euer he had heard or seene in her absence.

Now when they had thus ech to other recounted their griefes and cares, and seemed both of them to be well

contented and eafed of their ill happes, they then deuifed of thefe their ioyfull meetings, to fend word to Lamon and Dryas : and onely to make preparation thence-forth for their promifed facrifices. Daphnis hauing performed what he would or defired herein, the antient heardfmen were by this time come, wherefore they deuifed immediately to go forward to their facrifices. Daphnis for him felfe first wreathing the yong hornes of one of his fatteft kiddes, with broad vine leaues, in fort as at the appearaunce of Pan to the captaine Braxia, they were decked in the galleis, he brought the fame before the caue of the *Nymphs*, and there flaying the kidde, did flea off the fkinne, and fprinckling wine and milke thereon, hung it vppe before the *Nymphs* for a memoriall, then banquetted they with the flefhe by themfelues, and with manie praifes and notable ditties framed, in their fweete remembrances, praied all together the *Nymphs* to become vnto them for euermore fauourable and gracious.

But the next day approaching vnto them with a nouell pastime, brought alfo a new kinde of obseruance vnto them, the maner whereof they wholie dedicated to Pan, in whose honor til this time, neither Chloe nor Daphnis had euer employed any feruice. To this action alfo were abiding and affifting both Lamon and Dryas, Daphnis thinking no rewarde fufficient to him that had done him fo great a benefit, as not only to reftore vnto him againe his heards, whole and founde, which vtterly els had mifcaried, but alfo to bring vnto his bofome again his Deere Chloe, which of all other things earthly, he moft obserued, tooke forth of his heard the goodlieft and faireft of all his goates, amongft the which he choofe the greateft and

moſt principall bucke, him decking with wreathed bowes of the goodlieſt Pine, and al bedewing his forehead and hornes with newe wine, & the milke of one of his ſpeckled goates, he began to make ready his ſacrifice.

To this newe obſeruance doone to the god of ſheepheardes, came alſo the good old man Philetas, and with him his yongest ſonne *Syterus*, and filling his lap with bunches picked of the fineſt and moſt deintie grapes, fruits ſtraunge and dellicate for that ſeaſon, *Mirtle* bowes, and pomegranats yet hanging vpon the branches, and enuironed with their greene leaues, hee approched the Image of *Pan*, and honoring the ſame with theſe fundrie preſentes awayted the reſt that ſhould bee doone and perſourmed by Daphnis.

Before the pinetree where ſtoode the image of Pan, compaſſed as it were in a tabernacle, there was an alter paſtorall made of a great ſquare ſtone, fit and proportioned in auntient time to the ſhepherds god, whereon the oldeſt ſheepheardes and greateſt heard keepers, were wont for the ſaueitie of them and their heardes yearly to perſorme diuers offerings and banquets, the recordation whereof, brought good Philetas to this paſtaunce.

Thither Daphnis hauing brought his gift, killed the ſame beſides that ſtone, and taking off the ſkinne with head, hornes, and feete, hanging ſtill about it, faſtned the ſame to diuers braunches of the *Pine*, and hong it ouer the image of Pan, then cauſing the fleſh thereof in diuerſe fortes to bee dreſſed, they ſpread their clothes on the ſtone, and there-with firſt of all began to furniſh their banquet. Then tooke Philetas in the honour of Pan

and Bacchus, a great goblet of wine and milke togethers and dronke thereof as much as hee woulde, and gaue it afterwarde to Daphnis.

During all this feast, appointed to the memoriall of this feemly shepheardeffe, the antient heardsmen and sheepheards, when they had well dronke and vitled themselues together, took great delight to recorde amongst them, each to other their trauels passed, then beganne they to reckon the sports and pastimes of their yong yeares, their feeding of flockes, and keeping of cattell togethers, their prizes wonne by diuers kindes of actiuities, theyr shepheards loues, their laies, their many and hard kinde of aduentures to compasse their likings: and finally, out of all these, how many dangers and threatned perilles, aswell by theeues, as otherwife, both by land and sea they had escaped. One of them vaunted himselfe in his youth to haue killed a mightie wolfe, an other, that with ginnes and trappes he had beene the destruction of fundry rauening wild beafts, this man declared how well & thriftily he had kept his cattell, only aged Philetas, forgetting these long passed memories, recorded howe many times before all the heardsmen, & al that honored Pan vpon their downs, he had in the seruice of *Loue*, & found of al their brauest musick gained the victorie: Infomuch as, but onely Pan himselfe with his sweet Syrinx, there was neuer any shepherd found, that in his daies was able to excel him. The praise of this Philetas skil, harstned the fresh & iolly Daphnis with his faire Chloe, to pray of him, that at that instant in honour of the gentle Pan, he would manifest vnto them some part of his science, as the only gift wherein they had greatest desire to be in-

fructed, and wherewith the god of shepheards delighted most to be saluted.

Philetas would not denie them so iust a demaund, albeit he something excused himselfe, by reason of his great age, which permitted him not so good breathing and of so long continuance, as whilom in his youth he had. Notwithstanding, he tooke in hand the pipe of yong Daphnis, and beganne to profer thereon, but he found the smalnes thereof to be too little to comprehend thereon any excellencie of cunning, as being the pipe of a yoong beginner, and such as whereon a man so wel practised, as himselfe was able to shew no great skill. For which cause, he sent his son Tytirus to his lodge, which was distant from thence but halfe a mile at the most, willing to fetche him his owne pipe. Tytirus throwing off his iacket, tripped as light as dooth the tender fawne, running away in his shirt, to shewe vnto Philetas, and the rest, his agilite, and great nimblenes, during whose absence, to thintent thereby somewhat to recreate the hearers, Lamon tooke vpon him to recount in their pefence, the historie of the faire and beautifull Syrinx, which hee saide he heard in his youth deliuered by a Sicilian goat-heard.

The company gaue heed to his speaking, and Lamon thus began therevpon in their hearing. This Syrinx said he, the musicke whereof hath bene from Pan recounted alwayes so excellent, was not by the formost antiquity thereof at the first an instrument, but was a faire yong maide of fauor and feature most singular & perfect, wel loued she to chaunt and sing foorth hir laies, with grace most wonderful, and harmonie right pleasant. Often frequented she the downes, & had great felicitie in keep-

ing hir flocke. The sheepe she fed stood amazed on their pastures, and when they heard hir tunes, immediately they left their appetite of eating. At hir voice they danced & skipped, the lambs themselves frequented hir founts, & at the hearing thereof, would trip vpon the hillocks. The *Nymphs* regarded much hir musike, and had hir oftentimes to accompany their disports. Pan frequenting at this instant the fields & pastures, and hauing pleasure to chafe the fawns & kids round about the groues, heard vpon a time the faire Syrinx, sitting by a pleasant fountain vnder the shady thickets, melodiously to deliuer forth hir tunes, & hearing the wonderful and variable notes she sang, drew neere and neere vnto the place, and seeing that aswell with excellent cunning, as with most rare and piercing beautie she was replenished, he boldly stept to hir, because he was a god, & praied at hir handes, the thing he most desired, & being exceeding amorous as he was, he began to tempt the *Nymph* with gifts, & many other faire promises, saying, that if she would incline to his loue, he would cause, that twice a yere hir sheepe and goats should yeau and bring forth their yong, & for the greater increase of hir flocks, should haue two at once, besides, the pastures shoulde vnto them be euermore fruitfull. But Syrinx nothing regarding these amorous offers, vnto hir made by the god, scoffed rather at his shape thã otherwise, saying she aspected not the loue of any one, much lesse of such as he, who though he were a god, yet was in proportion more like to one of y^e goats of hir troop, than to a man. The god angry at hir disdainful vsage, intended to take hir by force, but shee preuenting

his fraud by flight, indeuored to escape, & he stil pursued her. And feeling himself in thend to be gretly wearied, she suddenly got at last among the reeds, and therein creeping from place to place, woond herselfe out of sight. But Pan intraged with greater vehemencie than before, in that hee coulde not ouertake hir, cutte downe the reedes in haste, in minde to seeke & sue after her, and not finding any thing else besides the marishes, for that shee was vtterlie vanished, hee then perceiued the great inconuenience wherevnto he was driuen, and forrowing greatly for the *Nymph*, whome he knewe to haue bene conuerted into a reede, hee cropped the same reede also from the place, and thereof framed in seauen quills his artificiall and excellent pipe, the most sweete and delicate instrument of any other, the pleasantnes whereof recording yet the melodie of hir from whence it came, beareth at this present the prize and honor of musike among all the sheepehardes. Lamon hadde no sooner finished his discourse, and that Philetas with all the rest hadde highly commended it, but Tytirus was quickly returned againe with his fathers pipe, which was composed of diuers reedes great and small together, trimmed at the toppes with Laton, and to him that hadde not bene acquainted with the difference it might haue seemed the former instrument of Pan, which he had framed out of the faire Syrx.

Philetas then raising him selfe on his feete from off his seate, beganne first in gentle sort, to assay the quilles, and finding them to be in order, and without any impeachment of the sound or blast, he beganne to shew his cunning. The noise thereof, was questionlesse most

pleasant, and therewithal strange to be heard, wherein his artificiall handling the stops, was such, as he could at pleasure make them go soft or hie, as him listed. Then began Philetas for the more enlargement of his cunning, to shewe vnto them vppon his pipe all fortes of pleasures and pastimes that hee could, the moodes whereof he handled with such perfection, as all that he plaid, you woulde haue thought almost to haue beene a thing indeede effected, whether it were in actions belonging to the feeding and garding of all kinde of beastes, which in fundrie orderly tunes he diuerfly had expressed, or in any forte otherwise.

All the companie were whusht and uerie attentive vnto his foundes, without one worde or other speaking at all, till Dryas at the last rising from his siege, praied Philetas that hee would founde soorth some excellent tune in the honour of Bacchus, wherevnto himfelse likewise daunced, and there handled the manner of their vintages, one while seemed he to carry the pots, then to bring the grapes in a trough, after to lade the iuce into diuers vesselles, lastly, to tunne the wine when it was made, al which so promptly and readily he did, and with so naturall a grace, as vnto the beholders did minester occasion of great pleasure, infomuch as them seemed verily before their eies, to see the vines, the grapes, the troughs, the tunnes, and Dryas himfelse, drinking in very deed of the newnesse thereof.

This olde fellow hauing so neate and finely done his deuoire, ranne immediatly after to Daphnis and Chloe, and winding their turnes next wherewith to conclude the pastime, the faire yoong goat-headed counterfeiting him-

felſe to be Pan, and ſhe the faire Syrinx in their daunces, he firſt beganne to woe hir, and ſhe refuſed, then would he inforce hir, and ſhe then departed; he following hir, ſhe fled, then ranne he to ouertake hir, and ſhe ſeeming wearie, bicauſe the reedes wanted, hid hirſelfe cloſely behind the buſhes. Then Daphnis taking in hand the great flute of Philetas, founded thereon a dittie lamentable and piteous, and of one amorous, that knewe not to be ſatiſfied : of one fuing, and ſtill was refuſed, then founded hee the forowe and grieſe of hys want growne by extremitie, and that in ſo ruſfull manner as moued the hearers generally to compaſſion and pittie, after cloſing his pipe vnder his arme, as one deſperate of hir hee purſued, he chaunted forth in their preſence this ruſfull complaint following :

*Ye heauens (if heauens haue power to iudge of things amiſſe)
Ye earthlie guides that ſwaie and rule, the ſtem of all my
bliſſe.*

*Ye ſtarres if you can iudge, ye Planets if ye knowe
Of haynous wrongs, that tendred beene to men on earth
belowe,*

*Then iudge, repute, & deeme, giue ſentence and diuine
Of all the wo that rues my hart, and cauſeleſſe makes me
pine,*

*If right to men of right belongs with equall doome,
Then heauens I pray admit my teares, and do my plaints
reſume,*

*Your ſacred powre it is that yeeldes me bale or boote :
The ſighs I ſpend are elſe but waſte, and vaine is all my
ſute.*

*I loue, alas, I loue, and loued long I haue,
My loue to labour turned is, my hope vnto the graue,
My fruit is time mispent, mispending breedes my gaine,
My gaine is ouer-rulde by losse, and losse breedes all my
paine.*

*Here my gastly ghost could halt or go awrie,
I aske no fauour for my sute, but let me starue and die,
But if by fixed faith by trowth I sought to clime
By seruice long that neere should be shut vp by any time.
If onely zeale I beare to that I most desire
And choice regard of purest thoughts hath set my heart
on fire*

*Why should not my reward conformed be with those
Whose liues at happiest rate are led and craue aright
suppose*

*If this be all I seeke, if sole for this I serue
Then heauens vouchsafe to graunt me this els let me die
and sterue.*

Daphnis hauing ended his song and musique together, the olde Philetas could not but commend therein both his youth and verie forward inuention, and abashing him selfe wonderfullie of his so great towardnes, in signe of loue and good affection he bare vnto him, he gaue him his flute as he that for his present skill had well shewed himselfe of all others neereft to approche his cunning. The guyft whereof Daphnis taking right thankfully, offered immediatlye his own pype vnto the god Pan, and after he had set forth Chloe and kissed her, as one whom newlie he had found & receiued from a very flight indeed, the company diffolued here-vpon, and each

one returned home feuerally. The night drawing on, comāanded euey man to the rest, y^e daies trauel also taking end, they iointly reposed their heards in their peculiar places. But these two louers not hauing herewith fully cōcluded, al their determinatō, began in their going homewards, eche one to make a particular interest of the others affection. And to the ende the better assurance thereof might passe to both their contentments, they iointly agreed to giue eche to other an interchangeable oth. In so much as Daphnis first beginning, returned back to the Image of Pan from vnder the *Pine*, and taking his Chloe by the hand said.

I sweare and here protest by the god Pan, through whose sacred aide, I purchased thy late deliuerance, and whom for this purpose I zealouslie do here call to witnesse, that Chloe of all others shall euer be vnto me most deereft, and that without her I shal not at any time think my life to be prolonged in happines. This done, Chloe leading him also to the caue of the *Nymphs*, swore and protested there the like othe in their presence, affirming solemnelie that she would euer liue and die with her Daphnis. But Chloe as she that was young, plaine and simple, and vnused beforetime to the fidelitie of mens promises, recounting with her selfe that Daphnis in his othe had called the god Pan to bee a witnesse, would needes haue in the same caue by othe also to make her a newe promise. This Pan (my Daphnis said shee) is a wanton god, verie subtil and amorous, in whom there is at all no credit or affiance, he hath been enamoured on Pitys he hath loued Sirinx he purfueth also dailie y^e Naiades (& likewise the *Nymphs* Dryades, in him is

nothing but inconstancie and chaunge, so that if swearing by him, thou afterwarde doest falsifie thy promise to me giuen, he will do nothing but sport at thy deceit, because he is trustlesse himselfe, though thy loue tend to as many as he hath canes in his Syrinx. But sweare thou me here before these *Nymphs*, by the tender goat, by whose louing care and suck thou wast preferued, that Chloe neuer louing any but thee, thou wilt not forsake her. And when shee faileth at any time vnto thee of the othe, and promise she hath sworne before the *Nymphes*, then chase her heere and there, or flea her at one stroke as if she were a wolfe.

Daphnis greatly contented in minde at this hote pursute of Chloe, would do nothing at all that might impugne their fantasie, wherefore standing before the caue of the *Nymphes*, in the midst of his heard, hee tooke the horne of a buck in the one hand and of a shee goate in the other, and there swore vnto Chloe the othe and assurance she required, wherewith the *Nymphs* beeing right well satisfied, esteemed of the sheepe and goates to bee gods more proper and meete vnto shepherds, whereon to haue protested then any other persons, that thereunto might better bee accepted. And sealing vp the memorie hereof with manifold embracements, the stars now ginning to peare throughout all the skies, commended the residue of their meanings, to an other daies cōference, wherby their loue and pastimes were at this instant concluded together.



THE THIRD BOOKE

of the loues Pasto- *rall of Daphnis and Chloe.*



THE brute of these late broiles hauing greatly enraged the mindes and courages of the Metelenians against those of Methimne, in that without all lawe and order of armes, they had thus entred vpon and pillaged their landes and countries, they esteemed it a thing to farre vnmeete this estate and feignorie to put vp the reproche of so great a damage, considering that the reputation of their foyle was neuer before enabled to the dishonorable tolleration of so heinous and expresse iniuries. Wherefore beliberating with all possible speede to be reuenged vpon them, the Prince and counsell of that state, caused incontinent to be leuied in their Island, an armie of seuen thousand footemen, and three thousand horsemen, and therof made Captaine generall, a notable and right valiant gentleman, whose name was Hippasia, commanding them to leaue the sea (for the winter stormes approaching) and to marche with easie iourneies by land, into the territories of the enemies.

Hippasia hauing receiued his charge, departed from Metelene, and with his companie made such speede, as

that in verie short space he came to Methimnia, where behauing himfelfe right-honorable, wherein he vsed neither crueltie nor tyrannie, anie in the countrie where he came, neither fourraged he their landes, or tooke at all anie praye, spoyle, or bootie from the poore people or labourers. For that standing highly vpon the honor of a Captaine and his owne reputation, he deemed those kinde of proferings to be the workes rather of some thiefe or rouer, than of him that should be a Captaine, or among fouldiers esteemed as a generall. Wherefore to auoyde this flaunder, and to the intent by some notable valor to accomplishe the matter hee came for, he tooke the direct waye leading towardes their citie, intending there by force of armes to make his conquest honourable, and not otherwife. In which pretence he well hoped by his more then common industrie to vse so great expedition, as that vppon a sudden hee might enter their portes before they had time to knowe, or leifure to prouide for anie resistance at all if it were possible.

But he in this resolution being now come within a six miles of the citie, contrarie to all expectation, respecting the great brauado they had tofore time geuen, encountered with a Herault of armes sent vnto him from the Magistrates & people of the same. Who had in request with all submission to deliuer, that the Methimnians not seeking warre at his handes, or to haue to do with armes, desired only to haue peace. And that beeing enformed that the vppore committed in Metelene, began at the first by the infolencie of a fewe young men of their citie, and only betweene the peasantes of the Islande and them, and that the worthiest fort of the Metelenians neuer consented

to the cause, nor had hetherto till this present entremedled in the matter, they were therefore hartelie forie for the iniuries by them on their partes offered, and desired therefore, that as good and louing neighbours, they both might thenceforth trafique and liue anew together, and for any wrongs by the Methimnians to them tendred, or prifoners takē, or spoyles made, they were readie to restore and make amendes in anie fort that reasonablie might be required.

Hereupon were these articles with other conditions of peace therein also inserted, and to the Herault deliuered in writing, presented to the generall Hippasia, who being a man alwaies honorablie conceived, and well weighing of the cause in hand, together with the largesse of their offers, albeit he had in cōmission by full power and authoritie to do vpon them what manner of spoyle he might or could, yet neuerthelesse abstained hee vtterly therefro, and yet continuing his forces hard by vpon them, gaue leaue and libertie vnto the Ambassadors of Methimnia, to passe through his armie, and to goe with their ambassage vnto their Prince, and both to the same Prince and councell, aduertifed hee also in report the said articles and offers, desirous to know therein their speedie opinions and pleasure. The considerations of this treatie seemed vnto the Councell of Metelene to bee of so great consequence, and the condicions eke of the same to them so honorable, as that vpon a little debatement had with th' ambassage they receiued their offers, & for the more confirmation of what on each part intended (after present restitution made of such wrongs and trespasses agreed vpon: and hostages giuen for a surplufage of

mony shortly to be paid vnto them) they affociated other commiffioners to Hispafia, and by effectuall letters returned, gave order vnto him and them of a new league and peace to be made.

Hispafia harkened to all thinges to him on that behalfe enioyned, & traueilling with thofe perfons to whom his aucthoritie was herein now annexed, brought the matter forth-with to very good conclufion. Thus was the Methimnian warre being enterprifed and taken in hand by a ftraunge beginning, affoone as the fame came in bruite, by this meanes all at one infant both published and ended. The finishing of this strife, brought the Winters entrie vpon their backes: the sharpe feafon whereof, by reason of the great froftes and fnowes immedeatlye enfuing therevppon in fo great aboundance, became right piercing and hideous. Now was the vncomfortable time wherein nothing then stormes, and bluftering northern blaftes were fo rife, the fnowe lay thick lined on the ground, fhutting the poore labourers with the great depth therofaft into their houfes, the fprings ratled downe the mountaines with their icie ftreames, the trees fpoiled of their gallant brauerie feemed as dead, the earth appeared no where but euen vpon the verie brimme of the riuers and fountaines. It was now no time to leade the beaftes to pastures, nor to fuffer them almoft to go out of doores. The freeing Boreas called for great fires, which according to ancient hospitalitie of fhepheards, was made on a large harth in the middeft of their halles, the blafing shewe wherof immediatly after the mornings cocke, inuited each one in the cold froftie feafons, to drawe round about it: and there with farre more eafie labour then abroad,

to difpatch their houfholde bufines. The hindes and fuch as tilled and labored the groundes, tooke herein great pleasure, in fo much as the bitterneffe of the weather, became vnto them for the time being, a releafment of their hard endured labour, fo that fporting themfelues in diuers houfholde pafimes, they chaunted their cuntry tunes, and diuers fonges accustomed in their vintages to y^e honor of Bacchus.

But young Daphnis, remembring himfelfe of his Chloe and all their pleasures paffed, accused the gods (as enemies to nature, and her goodly brauerie) in this fort to macerate and punifh the mother of all earthly creatures, Chloe whose fancie was alfo as his, thought fome manifft wrong to be tendred vnto Pan and the Nymphlike fountaines, in thus difcoloring their daintie fprings and walkes, & fleing without mercie vpon their nurfes bofome, the sweeteft of all their derlings. It ioyntly griued them when they fawe their fachell wherein they wont to carie their foode together, their bottel alfo wherin their wine was many times filled, how in a corner they lay defpifed and vnoccupied, the hilles alfo, the groues, and fweete fmelling eglantine, and woodbindes growing on euerie bufhes, did wonderfully vexee them to see how all their glorie was fpoiled. Often would they whifter & murmur in them felues faying, O when fhall the earth againe recouer her wonted forces, when wil the foft and fresh coloured greene with motlie pinkes & sweeteft primrofen fpring vpon thefe hard knotted turfes, & clustered clods againe. And when they beheld their flutes and pipes lying by the walles vnoccupied, the echo whereof was wount to refound ouer all the woods, then griued it them

to thinke what enterchangeable notes, each of thē accustomed theron to deliuer vnto y^e other, & how their sheep & goats, would with great pleasure skip & daunce at the hearing thereof. These & such like remēbrances, renuing in them a kinde of pleasure mixed with sorrow, for their ouerlong debarment of these desired recreations, made them esttones to pray, the *Nymphs* & gentle Pan together, to hasten their deliuerie from these cruel euils, & that at the least wise they would now in the end discover vnto them & their beasts the glorie of the faire sonne shining beams. And in making these praiers vnto the gods they began to imagine of diuers and fundrie inuentions wherby to compasse the companie eche of others, but to to hard was it for Chloe anie way to enter therinto, for y^e shee was alwaies watched vnder the wings of her supposed mother, & kept hard to spinning of wol and other such countrie exercises.

There was before the house of Dryas two *Myrtes*, betwene whome did growe also an Iuie, the vaines whereof wound on both sides over the others boughes, on which the berries were as if they had beene bunches of grapes, by occasion wherof, the winter being hard, and the grounde thicke with snowe, there flocked thither continually a great multitude of bi[r]des, as well thrushes, red-breasts, larkes, ringdoues, and sundry other foules. Under the colour of these, Daphnis, by pretence of going a birding, having prepared his lime-twigs and other necessaries, to come before the house of Dryas, and vnder the *Myrtes* aforefaide, pitched his nets, and laid his lime-twigs.

The distaunce betwene both houses of Lamon and

Dryas, was about halfe a mile, and were it not, that the furie of *Loue* is such, as neither feeleth heat nor cold, weather or winde, whereby to compasse the fatisfaction desired, it happilye might haue bin (the season being such as it was) the fowler would haue had litle liking at that instant, to haue passed betweene both houses to lay his twigs, confidering y^t the same hauing no tract at all, so moiled the labouring sheepeheard, as with long standing afterward in the colde and wet, he might peraduenture haue had his paines but badly rewarded.

But these, and such like warie coniectures, being scaled from *Loue*, the sheepeheard neither felt nor regarded it, so well able was his youth to out-countenance the burthen thereof. Not long had Daphnis staid there, before his nettes placed, and the twigs therevpon in order prepared, but downe came the birds by heaps, and fluttred immediatly, by the legges, he tooke and kept which he list, and the residue let flie. Then returned hee backe to his nooke againe, and there watched his birdes, and faire Chloes also, to come thither together, but the enuious foile hadde so rammed in their doores, by sharpenesse of the weather, that there was not so much as a cock or a pullet feene to look out either at doore or windowe. Thus staid the amorous lad all the forenoone long, and till also the middest of the day was reasonablye well spent: his birdes were vppe in his budget, and yet Chloe came not, nor any body else appeared to take notice of his beeing there, according as hee hoped, and faine woulde by some meanes or other haue procured, which seeing the dismaied youth, he began to accuse the vnhappy houre, and vn-fauoring planet that rained at his fourth-going, deeming

that hee had not well picked his time, that the gods were vnto his wish at that instant no more fauourable : yet resolued hee not so to depart and loofe his long employed trauell and watching, but desperate howe by any chaunce she might have occasion to issue foorth, hee beganne to imagine with himselfe, what coulour or excuse most credible, hee might fet vpon the cause, whereby to take occasion to visite her.

If (said he) I should say I came for fire, they might aske me whether neighbors neerer hand were not to giue it, and so laugh at my follie. If I should, being thus farre from home, and now in fowling, craue of their vittelles, they might by searck of my budget perceiue that I had enough. If I should aske of their wine, why, we are not without our selues, for it is but thother day since our vintage was in. If I should counterfeit a feare of the wolfe, then where is the trace. If I shall tell them I came to catch birds, why am I not then packing when I haue doone my businesse? If plainly I shoulde then deliuer vnto them howe I came to see Chloe, that ioie were too plaine, for who is hee so simple that woulde saye to a father and mother, I come to your daughter? Ino-much, as none of these occasions seemed vnto him to be voide of suspicion, as that in handling of anye of them hee coulde not needes be descried. For which cause, seeing no way nowe left to fatisfie his intendment, he concluded to make of necessitie a vertue, saying to himselfe : Wel, this too cruel season and peruerse enimie to our affections will not euer holde, one day wil the spring time be returned to his prime, and then shall I see againe at libertie my Chloe.

Whilest the louing lad was thus concluding vppon his impacient affections, and hauing buckled vp all his trinkets, in full minde to be gone: It feemed that *Loue* expresly pitieng his hard and ouer long sufferance, fugged a sudder occasion, which maruellously sorted to the effecting of this his awaited purpose. Dryas and his family within doores being ready to haue setten down to meate, it fortun'd, their faces being turned from the table, and the meat set on the boorde, a mastiffe that was in the house, feeling none to regarde him, sudderly caught in his mouth a great peece of meate from the table, and as it hapned, of the best and principall part of the same. Which Dryas seeing, as the dogge chaunced to go out of doores, he followed, harrieng, and rating him with a great cudgell in his hand, and passing along to beat the dog, sawe *Daphnis* without, yet standing vnder the *Myrtes* with his trinkets on his backe. Whom when Dryas perceiued, forgetting at one instant both his dogge and meate together he louingly turned himselfe to the yong sheepeheard, and taking hym by the hand, led him into his house.

Daphnis seeing the good fortune heereof, coulede not frame himselfe to make any shew of refusall, to that which he had before so feruently longed after, but entred willingly with Dryas. Where the first obiect that presented it selfe before his eies, was the sweete *Chloe*, who meeting also hir beloued on a sudder, with great paine, they both with-held themselves that they were not surpris'd and quite ouerwhelmed with ioy, but modestie and seemely bashfulnes, casting on hir a secreet couert, and meere constraint in him, that in any sorte hee might not

be reuealed, they ioyfully eache for the present saluted the other, as befitted, and so parting on funder Daphnis was by Dryas led forward to *Nape* to be welcommed.

To tell you of the old Dryas, how much he made of the youth, were wonderfull, for that being once entred, he could not be suffered that night to returne backe againe. O thrice blessed hap, how fauourable waft thou at this instant to the mutuall desires of these louers, and thou *Loue*, well might it be faide, that thy care in them was not so much as in one iote perished. Daphnis looked not to be demanded of his carriage, nor what lucke he had then in his birding, but vn buckling freely his budget, he referred unto his friendly host, both the choice and plenty thereof, at his pleasure to be accepted.

The dayes naturally approached at this instant to their greatest shortneffe, and nowe the purple couert of Jupiter's fegnory, beganne to take hold in the element, and chafing the fast fleeting *Aurora*, into her westerne cabbın, all bedewed as shee was with hir duskie snowish couering, made Dryas both in fire, cheere, prouision, and all other intertainements to seeke to welcome within doores his guesť. Chloe was not behinde hand to doo him al the fauours shee might, yet was she wooed of a great many, and many wealthy proffers were daily made vnto Dryas to obtaine his good will to marry her, but the faire shepheardeffe, wholly deuoted as she was to an other purpose, freely now reioiced at the sight of him shee liked, but not so frankly, as when besides the downes they pastured their fruitful heardes, for the times, and seasons thereof afforded vnto them a farre greater blessednes. Yet *Loue* continuing his good graces in their auowed

furtheraunce, made Dryas and Nape about some secret occasions to withdraw a little their presence, whereby the amazed youth surprized at the sudden motion, and loth to leese the opportunitie, raught Chloe quickly vnto him, and stole from hir a kisse ere she was aware. O howe hony sweete vnto him was the pressure of those hir candie lippes, and howe much eased hee his minde therein, the content whereof was such as hardly he would haue exchanged for a mighty *Seigniorie*.

But when the *Nymph* also beganne in louing forte to challenge him, and seemed to counterfeit an amorous mislike of that hee meant so neare to approche the place where shee was and yet would not come in, if he had not bene of Dryas required, howe neere then beganne his very thoughtes to melt and consume him inwardly, when excusing the manner thereof wyth some bashfulnesse, shee was faine to pronounce a free pardon vnto him, or euer hee was able to demaunde it, else hadde hee bin in the retourne of Dryas discouered by his very countenance.

But Dryas hauing no other minde than howe to make cheere to Daphnis, whome by a more peculiar affection than to any other, he feruently embraced, called for what might bee hadde to supper, and afterwards spent foorth the time, vntill the length of the night called them to bedward, where, with what kinde, and how many forts of imaginations poore Daphnis reposed, I leaue to the full pleasing content of euery louer to be discerned.

The next day calling them foorth to the celebration of a certaine yearly feast, euermore with great and most religious deuotion honoured among all the sheepeheards from the highest vnto the lowest of that Island, and all

the territories therevnto adioyning, made Daphnis (who till his comming to the house of Dryas, and the preparation there seene was ignoraunt thereof) to bestir himselfe earely in the morning, with intent to prepare him also with the rest to these sacred obseruances, the custome and occasion whereof grew thus. There was at that present a Princeesse, by lyneall diffent sprong from out the auncient and most renowned race of their worthiest Kinges, who fwaying the Scepter of that Island had with great happines to her people, fame to herself, honour to her countrie, admiration to the world, and loue to her subiects, in a farie estraunged manner of pollicie, peace, and most wonderfull succeffe ruled and raigned by the space of many yeares ouer them. Their Queen was then, and so alwaies continued a virgin, wife was shee as the sagest, regarded as the mightiest, honoured as the rarest, followed as the fairest, and reputed of as the worthiest. Her yeares as it seemed, were vnto her subiectes most precious, for she might assure herselfe of all the Princes that liued in her time, to be most entierly beloued. Her soueraigntie and rule in the greatest reputation thereof, it principallie bare swaie, and chiefe honour of that Island, yet was shee of auntient, intituled to farre greater gouernements, and as then also besides possessed of larger iurisdictiones and kingdomes. The recordation of her happines, her rule, her power, her honour, and vertues, for the manifolde benefites thereout dailie reaped by her exceeding worthines, vnto the vniuersalitie of all her louing subiects, made this daye for euermore sacred among them, in which shee liuing they in testimonie of their inseparable and gratefull pietie, loue, dutie, and affection towards her, with fun-

drie accustomed triumphes, praieres, vowes, feastes, and banquetings, do ioyntly altogether reioyce, and ten thousand times beseech the foueraigne director of all humaine actions, that long and euer shee may liue blessed, famous, happie, and in all her vertuous actions most hie, peireles, and inuincible among them.

Of this daies reuerend and most seemely obseruance, were fawtors the greatest and mightiest of all the Shepherds, for that them-selues challenging in the fertilitie of their fieldes and flocks, whereby their heards mightilie still encreased, and they in riches abounded, to be in this action vnto her rare and most singular clemencie of all others most deuoted, as they that by her vertues and long continuance had euer receiued the greatest benefit, did alwaies therefore ioyntly and willingly, formost of all others proceede in this enterprize. The youthfull and gallantest troppe of them richly trimmed on horse-backe and on foote, exercised in her honer diuers and fundrye feates of actiuitie, the rest, and those that were more auncient, attentiuely reioycing and beholding them. Afterwardes they altogether came to a publike place, to that sole end and purpose, specially of long time referued, where reuelling and sporting themselues vniuersally in all kinde of shepherds, pastimes and dances, they sing before Pan and the *Nymphs*: who reuerencing also with like regarde the *Paragon*, whom they honor, assent to their tunes and musique, and yeelde therevnto for the greater beautifying of the same, al sweetnes and pleasure that may be.

To this feast came the good Melibœus and Fauustus, the yong and gallant Thyrsis, Philetas, and Tytirus, with

fundrie the most antient and skilfull shepheards, descending out of the places most statelie of all that Island, they brought thither in signe of their loues, many faire and gallant presents, which they offered for her safetie, whome they honored to the father of the gods, to Pan and to all the *Nymphes*. Eliza was the most excellent and braue *Princesse*, in whose fauor, memorie, regarde, and kingly worthyneffe, they ioyntly thus affembled, to celebrate with perpetuall vowes, her famous and long continued happineffe. And to the intent, this festiuall, as it was the day peculiar and most principale among the shepheards, and wherein each one then indeuoured to be commended, in the greatest and higheft actions, so gaue they it a name singular and proper to their owne intendments, calling it vniuerfallie the *Holiday* of the *Shepheards*, which in fort following beganne to be effected.

The shepeards Hollidaie.



THEIR sacrifices, vowes and triumphes, with all reuerence required being perfourmed, the most artificial & cunning of the shepherds ioyned together in company, & their deliery upō their instruments fundry sorts of musike, hauing among them all most excellent comfort, & knowing the great worthines of Meleboeus, & large accōpt among them that uniuersally hee had attained, they prayed him first, in example to all the residue, to strain his ancient tunes to the religious aduancement of those their forward seruices.

The graue old man denied not at all their sutes, but

gladly taking in hand his harpe, plaied thereon a right solemne found, such as whisom Yopas handled in the banquets of Dido, at what time in her princely pallace she feasted the noble Troian duke, Æneas, so or more exceeding farre were the strokes of this honored shepheard, which done, he reuerently vncovering himselfe, and standing vp before all the company, deliuered vnto them in song this inuention following.

IN statelie Romance of the worthie liues,
 Of mightie princes free from fortunes grieues,
 An such as whilom in their kingly raygne,
 Of vertues selfe were deemed soueraigne,
 From out the flocke of euery princely line,
 A choyce was made of noble worthies nine.
 Of these and such as these a manie moe,
 Haue diuers Poets written long agoe.
 In skilfull verse and to the world made knewne,
 The fondrie vertues in their liues that shone.
 For kingdomes well we know and statelie ruls,
 Possessions large and chaire of honours stoole,
 Gold pearle and stoncs with iewels rich of price,
 Large pallaces built by deintie rare deuce.
 Yet all the pompe that worlde can here afford,
 Or masse of treafure laide in manie a hoorde
 Ne are each one but for the roome they beare,
 A mortall shewe that earthly honors reare
 But when we come to talke of worthines
 Of kinglie actes and Princely noblenes,
 Of right renoune each where that spredeth farre
 Of honored titles both in peace and warre,

Of their deceafe that euer liue by fame.
Tis vertue then that yeeldes a glorious name,
The welth of *Cræſus* quickelie was forgot
Darius eke his rule by death did blot
And *Philips* ſonne the *Macedonian* king,
His lateſt powre in ſhrowde of graue did bring
King *Dauids* ſonne the tipe of ſapience
That whilome liud in greateſt excellence
His gloryous ſtate in life wherein he was,
Is ſheuered all like to a broken glas
His rich attire his pompe and dailie charge
His rareſt buildings, chambers wide and large
His temple huge with pillers ſtately bult
Sweet ſmelling rooſe with rafters ouer guilt
The plated walles of brighteſt golde vpon,
And coſtly ſiluer fret with manie a ſtone.
His pallace and the numbred ſquare degrees,
That from his throne a deepe deſcent contriues,
With equal numbers matcht of lions ſtrong,
Of maſſie golde vpholding pillers long.
Of marble white, with veines by nature wrought
In precious wiſe, as rich as may be thought :
His coſtly throne bright ſhining to the eie,
That in it ſelfe reteind a dignitie,
His many pleaſures thouſands moe than one,
In walkes, in fruits, in fountaines wrought of ſtone,
In muſike ſtrange, in fugred harmonie,
By ſound ſtroke and voices melodie,
In quicke ſolucions made of ſtrange demands,
In fundrie artes wrought foorth by diuers handes
In womens pleaſures and their fugred ſmiles

In all the giftes of fortune and her wiles
 In what by nature could for sweete delight
 Befit the mind or please the outward sight
 What each conceipt imagine could or scan
 That might contenting be to any man
 All this and more by all that may be thought
 On earth to please or liking breede in ought
 Were it in skill, in word, or power to frame
 The fame in him did breede a glorious name
 Yet perefht is his rich and fine aray
 So that as erst I may conclude to faye
 These gifts of fortune, sounds of earthly glorie,
 Are of themfelues but meerely tranfitorie,
 The greateft Prince, but while he liues in powre
 Renowned is, and after in one howre
 If vertue be not then to him more kinde,
 His death him reaues full quickly out of minde.
 Then not for nought the woorthies heeretofore,
 That praifed were in elder times of yore,
 And named chiefe of many Princes erst
 On honors palme to reare a statly crest,
 Did studie ftill for vertue by their names,
 To be renowned with fundry kinde of fames,
 As fome for zeale and fome for pietie,
 Some for their warres and noted cheualrie,
 Some for their triumphes had by lands fubdued,
 Some of their acts by labours eft renewed,
 And each for bountie bright in them that fhone,
 For which therebe that haue bene famde alone,
 And fo of right ought euery noble minde,
 To vaunt himfelfe by verie natures kinde,

Who for they were put forth of finest mould,
As by instinct of neate and purest golde
That cleaned is from worst of natures droffe,
Or tallest timber growing free from mosse,
So is in truth eche stately noble wight,
Of ury kinde, and so should prove aright,
So *Alcibiades* to his endles praise
The stately lauds of mighty *Greece* did raise :
So did with Galles the worthie *Charlemaine*,
So fundry kings in *Britaine* that did raigne,
So *Albion* had hir mightie *Edwardes*, peeres,
(And *Henries* eke) to greatest conquerers,
So hath our isle (and euer praies to gaine
The ioy it hath) a peerelesse foueraigne,
So *Brutus* land inuicted euer liues,
By felse instinct it proper vertue giues,
Yet guided stil (what vertue else could vaile)
By grace diuine which neuer shall it faile,
Such is the cause that priēt with former praise,
Of worthie wightes that liud in auint daies
The feedes long since of all their vertues fowen,
From time to time are stil sprong vp and growen.
And springes and buds with ripest fruites are seene,
Of elder stalkes that erst before haue bene,
So vertue swaies (what end of vertues raigne
So long vpheld by Peres and Soueraigne)
O pierles uertue knit with endles fame,
Do guide my skil and shrowde my Muse from blame,
Thy praise it is, thy mightie praises I
In royall race do seeke to magnifie
Immortall fawtors sacred sisters nine,

Of fugred artes shew forth your powers deuine,
 Let not your Poet blemish with his vaine,
 The honored steps of her that fues your traine
 Yet blemesh must he or vnshadowed fittes
 Set forth of her, who daunts the finest wittes,
 Can earthly eies geue in fight to the sonne,
 Or reach the course that *Phæbe* faire doth ronne,
 Can men the waters in a measure holde,
 Or thinke on all that may on earth be tolde,
 Is it in powre the skies to comprehend
 Or witte of man the starres to bring to ende.
 With reuerence yet though vertue seeme deuine,
 Men may proceede to touch her sacred shrine.
 All haue not tref the skill to speake aright,
 Nor may they aime thereat if so they might,
 Immortal Phœbus radiant in his beames
 Yeelds dazled fight, for gazing on his gleames,
 More stately graces mighty powres do shend,
 Than meanest wits are apt to comprehend,
 Yet feedes *Apollo* fresh *Aurora's* raies,
 And fluttring fowles that chirp with pleasant laies,
 So *Philomene* in shade of gloomy night,
 When *Dian* faire shewes forth hir siluer whight,
 Recordes the comfort of hir sorrows past,
 By change of times releued from winter's blast ;
 And as the graces of these beauties sheene,
 Enuirond haue thee peereleffe noble *Queene*
 So peereles, for thou art a stately iem,
 O care of skies whome God and men esteeme
 By all thy bountie shed in princely line,
 By all thy vertues which are faide diuine,

By all the fauours that thou haft from skies,
And euery bliffe that on thy fafegard lies,
Affent I pray, and lowlie I befeech
Vnto my mufe thy gracious hands to ftretch,
Of *Shepheards* ioy, fo boldly dare I fing,
And happy fway thy gladfome yeares do bring,
Of faire *Eliza* then fhall I be preft,
To chaunt the praife that in hir uertues reft,
No other found fhall be to me fo deere,
As in my fong to praife this goddeffe peere,
Hir noble worthies and hir ftately knights,
Whofe honored acts in fundry valiant fights,
Whofe councill graue, whofe fage aduife at home,
Refembling much the flowring ftate of *Rome*,
Commend the titles of their endleffe praife :
But firft (O *Queene*) of thee fhall be my laies,
Thou ftately *Nymph*, that in the fhadie groues
The fayreft art, of all whome Dian loues :
With quiuer deckt in glittering rayes of golde
Thy maydens bowe full feemely doft thou holde.
Thy garments are of filuer fhining white,
Thy feature rare, and filde with fweete delight.
Thy golden treffe like *Phæbus* burnifht chaire
Whom fweete *Zephyrus* puffes with pleafant ayre :
Like *Venus* felfe (or if but one then ſhe,
Of all the *Nymphes* may more furpafing be)
Then like to hir, or hir excelling farre,
Thy feemely hue all other features barre,
Thy geftures are on honors placed hie,
Thy lookes doe beare a princely Maieftie.
Thy honored minde with dignitie is clad,

Daphnis and Chloe.

Thy bountie rare the like but feldome feene.
 And port-like shewe befeeming fuch a Queene,
 Thy nurfe was Skill, *Minerua* gauē thee fucke,
 And *Iuno* preft to yeelde thee happie lucke :
 Thy cradle was on *Tempe* placed hie,
 Within the walkes of pleafant *Theffalie*,
 Full oft within thofe virgine yeares of thine,
 Both *Ida* woods and bankes of Mufes nine,
 Both *Pegafe* fpring and forked mountayne top,
 Haft thou poffeft, and euerie roote and crop.
 That Science yeeldes with all the fweete delights,
 Where Poets wont refresh their dulled fprights :
 Thy skilfull eye by choyce hath marked eft,
 And from thy thoughts they neuer were bereft :
 At morning walkes when forth thou lift to go,
 A crue of *Nymphs* attend thee too and fro,
 Like fragrant fmell of fweete *Auroras* dew,
 When as the twinnes in *Titan* gin to shew,
 The freffest prime of all the pleafant yeare,
 When luftie greene the braueft hue both beare,
 Or like the bloffomes hie on branches fweete,
 That ftilled liquor of the morne hath weete,
 Or as the beames of *Thetis* louer true,
 When from hir bed he is but rifen nue,
 In eafterne fkies to caft his cheereful raies,
 Fore dulled mindes in fpring from dumps to raies.
 So comft thou forth in royall veftures dight,
 Fresh as the Rose, of colour red and whight :
 The glorie great of *Brutus* great renowne,
 Diffilling fauors each where dropping downe.
 The rurall gods, about my chariot flocke,

That milke-white steeds of *Pegase* heauenly stocke,
With breathing nofthrils fparling fire amaine,
Do trampling drawe, and fomie bits conftreine.
Thy virgin fway the gaffly impes admire,
And feeke by flight to fhunne their deepe defire,
Which wifh to fee, and cannot gaze their fill
Vpon hir fhape whom yet they honor fill,
Of youthfull peeres eke iffue foorth a route
That fiercely mounted hie thy chayre about,
Like to the traine that once *Bellona* led,
When on her altars prowde they incenfe fhed
Triumphant on the honor and the spoile,
That fell to *Rome* by mightie *Affrickes* foile,
They ftately ftride, and beating earth and skies,
With nighing found of hordes lowd that flies
Now here now there, this one, and that amayne,
Doth ioy himfelfe to fhew in formoft trayne,
With curled lockes like to the blooming fpring.
And colours deckt that fecret fauours bring,
In coftly robes of *Pallas* curious wrought,
Bedeft with gold and pearles from *Pastole* brought,
Then Phœbe like thou gladfome mornings ftarre,
To them appearft, or like the gleames afarre,
That iffue foorth before the glittering chayre,
When Phœbus firft him buffeth in the ayre,
And falued is with fauours bright and sheene,
Of hir that called in the *Mornings Queene*,
Who vailing of her hue that is fo white,
The darkened fhadowe of the gloomie night,
Diftreffed hartes that long the day to fee,
Forthwith doth lade with euery kinde of glee.

Such (gracious *Nimphe*) so pleasing is thy face,
 Like comfort yeeldes thy hie distilling grace,
 A heauens repofe to feelie fhepheards is,
 To vewe the fhadoe of thy heauenly blis,
 And when thy pleafures be to reft thee downe
 Or neere the fountaine fpring at after noone,
 Amidft the fhades of hieft toppes to ftraie,
 To fore the euening in a fommers daie,
 Where cooleft blaftes of fweete *Zephyrus* ftraines,
 His gentle breath throughout his pleafant vaines.
 Each chirping birde his notes wel tuned hie,
 Yeeldes forth to the their fweeteft harmonie,
 The faireft then of al the gallant crue
 Of water *Nymphs*, that fields and fountains fue,
 And fuch as haunt with filuer bowe the chace,
 Thy virgins fteppes ful meekely do embrace,
 The *Satyres* and of fhepheardes mightie *Pan*,
 Commandes the fields to thy obedience than.
 Since *Ceres* firft thefe thicke groues purfued,
 And countrie foile with fared walkes endued.
 Since that *Apollo*s curled lockes of gold,
 For *Daphnis* loue in treffes gan to fold,
 Since that *Aeteon* by the water fide,
 Transformed was in foreft large and wide.
 There neuer *Nimphe* fo chairie was to vewe,
 That did the walkes of Phœbe chafte purfue
 Nor of fuch honor blafing in each eie,
 Nor crowned fo with ftatelic dignitie,
 Nor to her Peeres and vaffalls al fo deere,
 Nor of fuch port and euer louing cheere,
 Ne middeft fo manie that right famous beene,

Ingrounded Science was so thoroughly feene :
Nor better could with Muses al accorde,
Nor vnto whom the gods could more afforde,
Nor yet of *Virtue* held so hie a prize,
Nor in all knowledge deemed was so wize,
Nor kept by peace, more quiet all her daies,
Ne happy stood so many diuers waies,
As faire *Eliza* thou of heauens the care,
The elder times ne may with thee compare,
For if I should thy soueraignetie descriue,
These 29. yeares for to contriue,
Thy royall state and glory passing great,
Thy wondrous acts if here I should repeat,
Th' unspotted honor of thy princely race,
And how thou rulest now with kingly mace,
The riches that by this thy rule abound,
The happie daies that we for thee haue found,
Thy bountie shining as the christall skie,
Thy yeares replenisht with all clemencie,
The load star of thy gracious sweete concept,
Yea when it was surprized by deepe deceit,
It were a world to thinke vpon the fame,
So honored is each where thy Princely fame,
Not English shore alone but farther coasts,
Both of thy name and of thy honour boasts,
In vncouth seas, in foile till then vnknowne,
Thy worthy Captaines haue thy praises blowne,
And pillers set and markes of signorie,
Aduancing there thy mightie Monarchie,
And lands subdued tofore by forraigne states,
That beare report of these thy blisful fates,

And of thy peereles name fo mightly borne,
 And how thy *Virtues* do thy feat adorne,
 The glorie of thy stately swaie and power,
 That springeth vp as doth the lillie flower,
 They sue and seeke and humblie make request,
 To yeeld them-selues vnto thy hie behest,
 So sacred *Queene* so fittes the noble name,
 Of this our Island stil to rule with fame,
 So fits that she who others doth excell,
 Be deemed from all to beare away the bell,
 Eft haue the shepeheards song thy sweetest praise,
 And them ychaunted on their holidiaies,
 Eft in their feasts they doe record thy deedes,
 And regall mind whence all thine acts proceedes,
 And with halfe founding voice of shiuering dread,
 As men amazed at thy seemely head,
 They with whispering sound as eft thou passest by,
 They praie to *Joue* to keepe thy Maiestie,
 Lo thus can shepeheards of thine honour sing,
 That of their ioies, art uerie root and spring.
 Thus *Melibæus* of thy honored name,
 That from the line of mightiest Princes came,
 Of all thy virtues and thy statelines,
 Which art the crop of verie gentlenes,
 Reioyceth aie his tunes thereon to frame,
 And meekely praies thou shend his Muse from blame.

Melibæus hadde no sooner ended his song, but the whole companie clapping their handes, highlie commended these hys Metaphoricall allutions, and there was not one shepehearde of them all that did not admire his

rare and delicate inuention therein. And for so much as in honour of this so statelie a personage, the formost memorie of all their meeting was at the first purposed to bee continued. The shepheards intending the celebration of this whole daie to bee perpetuallie consecrated to the eternall praises of her deuine excellencie, and knowing also that Melibœus (greatlie deuoted to the seruices of this *Nymphe*) had not omitted at many other times before that to pen diuers ditties aduancing the most singular partes, that in this Paragon were ordinarilie appearing, they altogether requested him, and hee in performance of that their earnest sute, caused his two daughters yet virgins, the one of them named Licoria, and the other Phœnicia to stand forth, ech of which hauing a voice fugred with the most sweetest delicacie that might be, & therewithall in countenance and gesture naturally adapted, to what might bee required to the most pleasing eare, and best contented eie in augmentation of their melodious harmonie, the eldest first, being Licoria yelding her soft and pleasant strokes, fitte to rauishe the minde of anie curious beholder, vnto a deintie harpe fastened with a silken scarfe cast ouer her alabastr necke (whervnto by her father she had with rare perfection bene instructed) and casting her modest eies est soones to and fro vpon the attentue regarders, manifoldlie admiring (as it were) in her song, the wonderfull graces that therein she conceiued, deliured her tunes answerable to the proportion of all the residue of her behaiour, as in fourme following the same is repeated.

Phœbus vouchsafe thy sacred Muse to lend
Pieria dames, your solemne tunes applie,

Daphnis and Chloe.

Aid listers nine with me your deitie,
 That to your seates these sacred notes may bend,
 That you with me, and I with you may praise,
Elizas name and blisfull happie daies.

A *Nymph* more charie farre to gods than men,
 Of gods belou'd. O happy we that knowe,
 O blisful foile where bloffoms such do growe,
 Vnkindest earth that should not loue hir then,
 Vnworthie much of hir that lou'd thee fil,
 Whose loue the gods accept with better wil.

People vnkinde, but these that vertues prize,
 You kinde by loue do knowe what ioy it is
 To dwel on foile where peace yeeldes setled blis,
 Vnkind the rest too much that doe deuize
 To rue the foile, the seat, the state and al,
 Of hir, for hers that liues, and euer shal.

O Nature, wert thou now as firme on earth,
 By equal mixture with the heauenly powers,
 That in the foile where grewe such princely flowers,
 The braueft bloffome sprung by stately birth :
 Now liuing stil might euer liue on mould,
 And neuer fade (O gods) that you so would.

Virtue be dombe, and neuer speake of grace,
 And gracious *Nymphs* that *Virtues* handmaidens be,
 Shrowde al at once your sweet eternitee :
Be Vertue now no more, nor in your space
 Let grace be set without in large account,
 O sacred *Queene*, thou others doost furmout.

Peace be thy nurse to feede thy happy yeares,
And endles *Fame* whereon thy throne is set,
To found thy praise my *Muse* shal neuer let :
Liue long, and raigne in ioy among thy peeres,
Deare to the gods, to vertue, to thy foile,
Kept by thy grace from pray of forren spoile.

Shee hauing done, the other of the maidens, faire and young Phœnicia nothing backwarde of the number of all her sisters deseruings, with gracious countenance replenished in all kinde of seemelie fauours (much like vnto Cydippe when in the temple of chaste Diana kneeling at *Delos* by reading the subtill poesie of Acontius in a golden apple trilled before her, she vnwittingly had vowed her selfe to his choice, and that in the presence of the goddesse, which in no wise might be infringed) her sister yet holding the harpe as before, and couerting the present found thereof to the *Muse* in hand, she thus framed her selfe, admirable in grace, and surpassing in deliuerie, shee first beginning, and her sister answering, and both iointly repeated, as sorted out in the dittie oftentimes to be contriued.

Phœnicia. Lul pleasant fancie, bring my thoughts to rest

Licoria. O delicate *Fancie*,

Phœn. The Muses on *Ida* sweete *Phœbus* be prest,
That whilest I admire hir whõ heau'ns do loue
best,

Lic. This most fugred *Fancie*,

Phœ. Wherewith my delightes are fully possrest,
With muscally harmonie, with fongs of delight,

Both. All haile noble *Princesse* may found in her
fight.

Phæ. Faire *Phæbe* thou knowest my muze doth not
lie

Lico. In chaunting this fancie,

Phæ. If pearlesse I vaunt her whom precious in skie
Thou praisedst for perfect to blaze in our eie,

Lico. Extolling my fancie,

Phæ. O deintie surpassing sweete *Goddesse* say I,
Enhaunſing thine honors whence all our ioyes
spring,

Both. Thrife blisfull *Eliza* thy handmaids doe ſing.

No ſoner had ended the muſique, & Melibœus with his daughters a while reposed, but Titerus, whose turne was next, prepared himselfe. And calling first the immortal gods to witnesse, how much both him selfe and all others, were bound to their sacred deities for the happie enioyng and preferuation of this their pierles princeſſe, willing to honour the feaſte, and to ſhewe howe weightelie hee conceiued of all their purpoſes then preſently intended, he framed his auntient yeares to refresh renewed memorie of his youth long ſince paſſed, wherein he was knowne in all kinde of ſhepheards paſtimes to haue excelled. In the recordation whereof perceiuing that he was already mellowed in yeares, and grieuing that by reaſon of his drawing age, he was now debarred the ordinary uſe of that in which being a bacheler he had ſo greatly delighted, (and yet not ſo farre oſſlipped, but that both ſkill & voice reaſonably ſerued, to doe any thing, that of the

most cunning shepheards might not seem vtterly to be misliked) he ordered his tunes to these proportions, acquainting thereby the companie with that, wherevnto these vnpractized seasons of his, had not of long time before bene accustomed.

Since first thy foile O cuntry *Pan* I knewe,
Since on the dales my sheepe long time I fed,
Since in my heart the sweete remembrance grewe,
Of all these vallies where the *Nymphes* do tread,
Since first thy groues and pleasant shadie topps,
Thy christall springs and scituate hie prospectts,
The sacred dewes which from the branches drops.
That fresh *Pomona* on thy groundes erects :
Since all these pleasures thousands mo then one
My auntient yeares partaked haue ere this
The mightie *Ioue* doth know wherein alone,
I haue repozd the somme of all my blis.
To *Tytirus* not all the yeaned lammes,
Nor of his flock a rich encrease to gaine,
Ne sporting hops of young kiddes by their dams,
Are halfe so pleasing or to him so faine
As are (*Eliza* blisfull maiden Queene)
The sweete recorde of all thy happie daies,
Those thoughts to me, full oft haue gladfome beene,
And on these ioies consist my shepheards laies,
O happie foile long happie maiest thou stand
So sacred be thy mountaines and thy groues
So be the walkes of that thy pleasant land,
Frequented eft with store of fatted droues,
Let be thy glorie like the shining sonne

That glides as far as doth the whirling sphere,
 And as the course from whence the riuers ronne
 That through the earth a compasse round do beare.
 Firft faile the skies firft Phœbus ceafe to raunge
 Firft chriftal dewes back to your fprings returne
 Firft heate and cold defift your daily chaunge,
 And let the fire leaue of his force to burne,
 Let Phœbe firft by night her wandring ftaine
 And darkened be to vs the ftarrie pole,
 Let *Phaeton* lofe againe the milkie waie
 And fifhes leaue to fwimme within the poole,
 Ceafe birdes to flie ceafe *Philomene* thy fong
 And yearely fpring that yeldes of fruites encrease,
 And ycie drops that dangling vnder fong,
 Thy frozen chin let (*Saturne*) euer ceafe,
 Ere *Brutus* foile, thou feate of mightie kings,
 The antient race of haughtie princes peeres,
 Ere from thy lappe the flippe whence honor fprings,
 By this default do loofe the fway it beares,
 Ere thou the glorie of the present rule,
 And honor tied long fince to thy defert,
 Thy ftately conquests neere that didft recule
 With cloked guile dooft feeke for to infert,
 But wafte thy glory with the mightieft powres
 And flay thine honor on the greateft fame,
 And felfe-fame time that al things els deuoures,
 Renue thy faith, and yeeld thee glorious name,
 As faire thy fate as are thy happie yeares,
 As firme thy feate as euer Princes was,
 Great be thy fway as any ftrengh that reares
 The mightieft force that euer man did pas :

And fairest thou of al the *Nymphs* that haunt.
These sacred walkes, in which we shepherds wone,
So *Ioue* vouchsafe our springs of thee may vaunt,
As erst before our fertile fieldes haue done.

Tyterus hauing herewith ended his song, and the shepherdes their musique ac one instant togethers. Thyrsis stood vp, a youthfull impe seemely in shape, and as pleasing in behaiour as delicate in conceit, sweete were his countenances, his person generally commended of all the shepherdes : much was he beloued for that he deserued. There was no *Nymph* whatfoeuer, vnto whome either fountaine, or broad shadie woodes were of resort but had him in great expectation for the vertues by him pursued, and as much remained, he deuoted with all obeyzaunce to the greatest of their seruices as anie shepherd might be. Great was hee in accompt amongst them, as well for his more then common inclination to the highest exploits as that by descent hee was sprong out of those that whilom in that soile passed in greatest reckoning. And for asmuch as his youthfull desires led him forwardes to far loftier purposes, then the aged yeares of the other seemed for the present to bee adapted vnto, hee conuerting his *Muse* to those delights wher-vnto he was accustomed, vsed both time and musique to this purpose following.

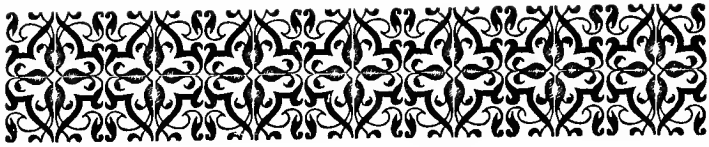
Geue me thy *Syrinx*, *Pan*, giue me thy flute,
(A worthier musike farre, befeemes mylaies)
In speech of her I tel, the best are mute,
And may not weld the greatnes of her praise.

Daphnis and Chloe.

If any *Muse* of all the *Nymphs* that staies
 About these walkes and louely pleafant fprings
 Haue greater gift then others, let them raies,
 The fweetned lawdes that faire *Eliza.* brings,
 And fharpned be my wits, O God of *Loue,*
 (*Loue* hath men faie a furie tha'ts deuine)
 Yelde me the fcope of my delights to proue
 And in my brest thy fweetned fancies shrine,
 O would my pipe had fuch proportions fine,
 Or that deriu'd from greateft excellence,
 My endles fkil her fewtures could define,
 Whom gods and men admire with reuerence,
 Vouchfafe my *Goddeffe* yet vouchfafe to fee,
 The will I haue to weld fo hie afpects,
 Yet fhall it be hence forth a grace to mee,
 That *Loue* thy name within my *Muse* erects,
 Much gracious *Soueraigne* t'is that *Loue* effects,
 Wherein if skilful *Pan* and *Nymphes* me faile,
 My actiue forces fhall with large respects,
 Compence the reft, and yeeld me more auaille,
 Let be as yet for this not all in vaine,
 My facrifice, my vowes, and praiers eke,
 Wherein O *Nymphhe,* thy fame fhall aie remaine,
 Enhaunft by thefe that to thy Bountie feeke.

The wearing awaie of the daye and other braue feates
 and exercifes to bee accomplifhed, with fundrie gallant
 fhewes in honour and great regarde of this peereles
 Princes, would not permitte the lenger continuance of
 their mufique and inwarde pafimes. Where-fore
 Thirfis hauing in this his laft deliuerance concluded,

what for the shortnesse of the tyme, might of him-felfe bee propozed, and finding it an endles *Laborinth* for anie of them in diftinguifhing her commendacion to enter into the fingularities of all her moft worthie and inestimable prayfes, which the farther they waded into, the more they intended, in fomuch as the fame feemed a thing euer-more to bee, but neuer able by anie fkill or inuention whatfoeuer fully to be determined, they contented themfelues with the testimonies alreadye gyuen of their good willes, and as forced there-vnto gaue ouer for the prefent, gyuing place for the execution of the reft to the times apt and conuenient. Nowe the night approcheing, they fpent in feafting, reuelling, and dauncing, where-in Philetas occupied his pipe whileft Daphnis and the other youthfull heardf-men, fported in the counterfeite difguifings of fundry fhapes of Satyres, to the accompaning where-of Chloe and the reft of the fhepeheards daughters flood forth, and by them were in diuers ftraunge geftures fued vnto and entreated. But Phœbe being by this time wounde into the higheft fkies, called faft to the reft: where-vppon, as all thinges haue an ende, fo this religious feftiuall (not thereby fining at all) was but [lent] vnto the nexte yeares folemnyties, and after to the perpetuities of their wifhes, by their whole confents difcontinued, wherewith, as they that euer wifhed happineffe, long life, health, hie eftate and vnmatchable profperitie, vnto hir for whom they liued, making a great fhout in conclufion, each one feuered themfelues therevpon, and fo for the prefent departed.



THE FOURTH BOOKE

of the loues Pasto- *rall of Daphnis and Chloe.*



His statelie festiuall and holie daie of the shep-
heards being thus solemnelie ended, Daphnis
with great longing continued the winter season,
and often tooke occasion to watch the herdes & his Chloe
together, vntill at the last the paine of this vntamed
sharpnnes vanished, and the fresh couloured spring had
mantled againe the withered plantes in her fommers
liuerie. The delight whereof, none otherwise then is
accustomed to the residue of *Natures* derlings, reioyced
the hartes of these two louers, aswell for that the occasiõ
thereof became a medicine to their wonted disseuerance,
as that also the iolitie of the prime then being in her
excellencie, reuiued the dul conceits of euery one, and
confounded the winters melancholie before passed, with
a new maner tender of her surpassing sweetnes & brauerie.
Their heards vnpatient of their long penning in, now
driuẽ to their accustomed pastures, tooke pleasure to
climbe the bankes, and to lifte vp their hornes ouer the
fresh springing hedge-rows. Vniuerfall reioycing was
in euerie thing, and now seemed it a kinde of louelie

fatisfaction, to call in question their frequented places of conference, of delight, of disturbance, and of sorowe that had hapned vnto them.

And as the spring passed in this kinde of pleasure, so likewise was not the sommer voyde of the pastime thereunto belonging. In which occurred vnto them sondrie actions, as well to the intendement of their present loue, as in other occasions right-pleasing. It happened at one time amongst the rest, during this season that diuers fishermē being in y^e seas, & the weather calme, the sound of their songs and voice redoubled so much vppon the rockes, as thereon gaue a most shrill & notable *Eccho* the wōder hereof seemed vnto Chloe very great as she that seldome had bin vsed to the difference of the same, by reason of which, supposing that on the other side of them, there also had bin an other sea, and other fishermen, she began to loke about hir, demanding Daphnis, by what reason they should in their song so well in thatmaner agree together. Daphnis smiling at her simplicitie, the better to fatisfie hir demaund, and to informe hir at large of the plesures of the field, discoursed vnto hir the certaintie, by reuealing vnto hir the tale of the *Eccho*.

There were (said he) in antient time (as yet there be) *Nymphs* of diuers sorts, some of the groues, some of the woods, some of the riuers, and others of the springs, and fountaines. Of one of these sorts was sometimes a gallant girle, who was called *Eccho*, she was nourished by the *Nymphs*, and instructed and brought vp with the *Muses*, the charie account of whome, gaue hir (besides fauor) a most excellent knowledge and cunning in all kinde of songs and instruments, infomuch, as beeing come vnto the

uery floure and full prime of hir age, shee was for hir vnmatchable skill deemed fit to be intertaind with their praises, with their companies, and with their pleasures, and being conuerfant with them wholly in fort aforefaid, lifted not to recke of at all the company of men, nor of God, but being a virgin by difpofition, fought fully and wholly how to preferue the fame.

Pan (my deere as thou knowest) being a god altogether, amorous, and folacing himfelfe as his nature is in the woods and pastures, had hearing once of this *Nymph*, and beganne therevpon to woonder at hir dainty and melodious founds, indeuoring (if poffibly he could) to woe hir to his fauor, but when in no fort hee could compas it, he waxed angrie at the *Nymph*, and she being alone in the fields without any company, he wrought fo woonderfully by his power, as that for meere dispite of hir fauor, hee intraged againft her all the heardsmen and shepeheardes of the country where she was, that like woolues and mad dogges they tare the poore *Nymph* peece-meale in their furie, and throwing the gobbets here and there, as she was yet fing- ing hir fongs, the very earth it felfe fauored hir musike, and bureaued immediately hir foundes, in forte as euer- more agreeing to this day with the Muses in accorde, the fame tune that it is she recordeth, the fame fong that by any voice is deliuered, she repeateth.

The earth thus retaining the former condicion of the *Nymph* while she liued, when either gods, or men, or in- struments of musike, or beafts, or Pan himfelfe foundeth his sweet Syrinx ouer the hollow rockes, it counterfeiteth euermore the fame notes which the directer of shepheards often-times perceiuing, sometimes runneth skipping and

leaping after the found, not for desire or hope he hath to inioy his faire Eccho, but only to find to what instinct the manner of his ditties are so disguised withall, without knowledge, how, or whence it commeth:

The recitall hereof grew of such admiration vnto Chloe, as that to make present triall thereof, hirselfe recorded diuers tunes vpon hir flute, wherevnto the Eccho, as it were in confirmation of that which Daphnis had said, immediately answered, not without the great pleasure of the shepheardeffe, who had felicitie often-times to sport hirselfe with those redoubled founds. But this valiance of theirs, and sweete societie euermore thus continued, could not yet assure their minds with such safety, as that the same should alwayes haue dured. for that Chloe becomming both tall in stature, and ripe in yeares for a husband, the sons of diuers the wealthiest shepheards frequented earnestly the house of Dryas, to woee hir. And praising in their mindes all the complements of hir fauor and wonderfull perfections: some gaue in hand both to Dryas and Nape many fruitful presents, others promised vnto them a great deale more, so that Nape hir-selfe being nowe also stoong with the couetious gaine thereof, counfelled hir husband Dryas in any wise to marry hir.

And to the intent to moue him the rather thereunto, she forgat not to laie before him her ripenes, and howe aduenterous it was to keepe in their house a maide of such beawtie and stature to continue vnmarried, putting him also in minde how that accepting the present offers, he might now marie her to his profit and hir owne aduancement, but if she fortun'd once in keeping of sheepe to lose hir maidenhead, they might marie her

afterwarde for rofes and nuttes to whom foeuer would be contented to take her, Dryas, as willing as her felfe to finger the coine, and lothe to lofe the oportunitie in hand, would not yet ouerhastilie conclude any match, for that him feemed still to haue a mind to harken after hir parents, and for this caufe found he diuers meanes and doubts, whereby to delay the matter from one time to an other, whereby the subtill gnofse, being of a great many required, obtained alfo at their hãds great plenty of gifts, the fertility whereof he wished by all pollicie fo long as he might to drawe on vnto him.

Chloe was not all this while ignorant of these deuifes, as shee that was a principall partie therein to be acquainted, but forowing in hir minde of long time in feare of the disseueraunce to be made of hir and Daphnis, shee at the last, aftermuch fighting and lamentation reuealed it vnto him. The yoong youth astonied at the first, beganne to bethinke himselfe immediatly of the mishap intended, and his owne irrecoverable grieffe, if the same should proceed to be effected, but recomforting for the present her sweete imaginations, and ouer tender spirites, hee declared vnto her that he had good suppose, that if hee demaunded hir himselfe of hir father, he would not greatly fay him nay, for that he thought he was not so much backward, but that he easely might surmount in any thing, but in wealth, the greatest of all the other shepeheards. Onely this somewhat quailed his assurance in that his foster father Lamon was not rich, but rather a very poore man, and such as no way could deuise to satisfie the couetousnesse of Dryas. Notwithstanding which, he yet resolued, whatsoever came thereof, to putte the request in aduerture,

and this to accomplifhe, Chloe hirfelfe didde alfo aduife him.

Not for all this durft the bathfull youth, at the fertt time to reueale it to Lamon, but rather chofe, as with whome hee might be moft boldeft, to make knownen his loue before hand to Myrtale. Myrtale, fhe held no fecret of it, but the fame night alfo tolde it to Lamon. The blunt fellow, quite contrary to expectation, accepted the motion but very badly, calling his wife, beaft, dolt and fottifh affe, that fo rashly without confideration at all, would become a meane to beftow their nurcerie (whom of what parentage he was defcended they little knew) vpon a fimple fhepheardeffe, the testimonies of whose reputation, being found with him, did promife vnto them a farre better fortune, and whose parents, if happily by his being in their custodie might be found, it might not onely perchance be a meane to infranchize them from that their yoke of feruitude, but happily alfo enrich them with poffeffions of greater value than thofe that then they liued vpon.

Myrtale hearing her husbands coniecture, would not for this difcourage the youth in his fancie, for feare leaft quenched of all hope therof (being fo fharpe in loue as he was) fome worfe matter might betide him than they expected : wherefore laying thervppon fome other deuifes, fhee propofed vnto him their pouertie, and the riches of thofe that were tendred vnto Chloe, likewise their feruage, by reason of which nothing was their owne that could be employed to his preferment. But (faid fhe) be ruled by me, the girle I knowe doth loue thee, and in refpect thereof defireth to enioy thee aboue any other. Doe this

therefore, that shee acquaint hir father with the purpose, and happily being her own sute, he will the sooner assent vnto thee, and require my husband Lamon for thee. By this excuse Myrtale suppos'd with herselfe honestly to haue shifted off Daphnis: for well stode she assured, that Dryas for his parte would neuer consent vnto it: but the simple gote-heard neuertheless tooke the deferment in good part, and knowing with him selfe, that there was no supposition of treasure to be had to set forward his demaunde, he did as many other poore louers, intend to proceede by intreatie.

For the furtherance hereof, it fortun'd, that the *Nymphs* euermore gracious vnto their ioint affections (Daphnis sleeping at night) appeared vnto him, to whome, being in shape accustom'd, the eldest declared, that the patronage of his loue, rested in the perfection of a greater deitie than themselues, but to giue hym meane to accomplish it, by mollifieng the flintie conceited disposition of Dryas, that could they do: And it to bring to passe, returne thee to morrow next said she to the place where the last yere the bote of the Methimnians by vnloosing the oziar twig wherewith it was tied, was lost and driuen to the Sea, there by tempest of the weather shalt thou finde in the banke vnder a bush hard by the same oziar, a bagge of three hundred crownes, which in ouerturning of the same boat, the waues did there driue on lande, and for that it hath hetherto lien couered with sande and mosse throwne out of the fea, no man hath yet euer found it, take that purse, and giue the money to Dryas, that shalbe sufficient for the present to show thou art not vtterly deuoide of riches.

Daphnis awakened out of the dreame, longed earnestly for the morning, and the day appearing, ran in all haste to the sea coast, where serching in the place apointed, he found the purse and gold therein. Nowe thinking him selfe to bee the welthiest man of all the shepheards, he hied him first to the fieldes with his flocke, (& after debateth the matter to Chloe, and without farther staie (requiring her to haue care of their beastes) he hastneth as fast as he could to Dryas. Being thither come, he saluteth the man, and afterward setteth forth vnto him his occasion of comming. I am said he Dryas as thou knowest thy neighbour, well know I what belongeth in euerie thing to the countrie, the ordering of Wines, Oliues, and husbandrie, is not to me vnknown. How able I am and with what good successe and skill I haue garded my heard, Chloe her selfe can witnesse, and the profe it selfe will discouer. Thy daughter is woed of a great manie, none of which as I, can or may so wel deferue her, they profer the for thy good will, goats, sheepe, oxen & corne, as much as will bring the vp three or foure chickens. But Dryas, though both for neighbourhood and these causes before alleaged, I might seeme in this action to be preferred, yet for that thou shalt knowe that as well as in other qualities I will not bee behind them in giftes, geue me my Chloe in marriage, and take here three hundred crownes for thy labour, which vnto Nape heere, and thee, I frankly and freelie doe render : but with this cõdition that you both promise me neuer to be aknowne of the present, no not to Lamon himselfe, for whatsoeuer hereafter that herein may be supposd.

Dryas and Nape seeing so grosse a sum, the like

quantitie wherof they had neuer seene before, beeing ouertaken with the couetoufnes of the same, gaue their immediate consents without anie further deniall, and both tooke vpon them thereunto to drawe the good liking of Lamon. All busines therefore nowe laide aside, and the purse first locked vp with the gold, Dryas goes forward to seeke out Lamon and Myrtale, and to them breaketh forth the purpose intended.

The feelie man with his wife was winowing of corne, and at the first sight began to complaine of their harde peniworths, and the bad yeelding thereof, all which (after the maner) Dryas in his blunt & groslike condicion recomforted, and proceeding from out thereof began to demaund of them Daphnis for his daughter in mariage, & added further that albeit of others, he had bene therefore fairely offered, yet of them hee demaunded nothing, but rather was willing to contribute of his own to haue their consentes, his reason for that they had bin norished, brought vp, liued, and kept beafts together, and that he stood most assured of, they loued and intirelie fauored and desired ech other. Lamon who could not for the obiections aforefaid excuse himselfe by pouertie, by want of age of the youth, by difference of education, nor otherwise, and fearing to disclose the thing it selfe, which in veritie did withdraw him, which was the doubt and expectation of his parentage, thanked Dryas hartilie of his good suppose, commended the maiden, and praised his courtesie verie highlie, but yet answered therewithall, that he was a seruant to another man, and that liuing in seruitude as he did, he was not by reason of his bondage to dispose of anie part of his owne, without his lords consent. And

forfomuch as to the agreement of this match, it feemed a thing meet and pertinent to his dutie, to haue him therevnto required, he perfuaded him they might continue freends, and let the conclufion of the marriage fufpend till the time of the next vintages, which not being long, his L. he had vnderftanding would then be there in perfon to furuiew the ftate of his houfe and maner of the countrie, & then with the good liking on ech part they might be the better folemnized. But heerewithall Drias (faid he) I will of one thing aduertife thee, that thou fhalt not in matching with him marrie thy daughter to one of bafe birth, or place of meane calling, but better a greate deale defcended than either of vs both be, and fo giuing drinke ech to other, they vpon this refolution for the prefent departed.

Drias who had not put thefe laft fpeeches of Lamon into a deafe eare, as his waie laie homewards, reuolued in his minde the ftate of his Chloe with that of Daphnis, which by the few fpeeches that by Lamon had bene oppofed, he found to be by likelihood of good place, which made him not a little inwardlie to reioice that therein was fome hope that fhe fhould not be much difparaged: in the confideration wherof, he began to bethinke himfelfe whether Lamon finding him as he did, had therewithall receiued anie fuch like ornaments to fhew his birth as himfelfe had doone with Chloe, and tickled with the conceipt heereof, with twentie praiers made to Pan and the Nymphs that it might be fo, he came in thefe mufes to the place at laft where refted yong Daphnis, together with his beloued Chloe, to whom hauing recounted the ftorie hereof, a world of ioies befell immediatlie vnto the youth, confidering that Autume was now at home, and

the marriage should no longer be deferred, and thanking his supposed father in lawe Dryas a thousand times the olde man departed.

Now after these shepherds had both dispatched their businesse, and the funne readie to go downe, they passed homewards, gathering in the waies diuerse forts of apples, the yeere was plentie, and frutes were now in their ripenesse, among the number whereof, they chanced to come by one tree, the frute whereof was all gathered, and the tree thereby of the leaues left almost naked, onelie one apple excepted, the bewtie of which was as the colour of the shining gold mixed with an orient red of the freshest and brauest hew that might be, this apple stood on the verie top of the highest branch of all the tree, and for the hight thereof seemed to be left vngathered: the louelie lad, casting eies therevpon, thought that it was a present fit to be giuen for a loue token, and suddentlie getting vp to the tree, climed so nimblie that he brought it downe in his hand from the top where it grew.

Chloe became greatlie miscontented at his rashnesse, and fearing to see him fall, and wound hir selfe from the place among the thickest of hir flocks, but Daphnis pursuing the gentle *Nymph*, my sweet said he, the faire and beautifull season hath brought forth this frute, a statelie tree hath nourished it, the radiant and most comfortable sunnes beames haue ripened it, and onelie good fortune as a thing most choice and perfect, hath hitherto referued it, the woorthinesse onelie appertaining to you as to a creature most excellent. Ill had I beene disposed to suffer so faire a frute by falling on the hard ground to haue beene brused, soiled, or otherwise trode vnder feet, or

perished. The apple of gold was erst on Venus bestowed for the prise of hir beautie, and that by a shepheard, and I likewise garding my beasts, haue found this apple, comparable to that in shew, wherewith to present my Chloe, who matchest hir in fauour. In this case am I Paris and thou the selfe Venus.

The lasse appaied with these delightfome speeches, affented quickelie with hir Daphnis to be at attonement, and he throwing the apple into hir lap, she onelie gaue him a louers kisse, wherewith the well pleased goteheard held himselfe contented.

In these continued pastances, the often wished and longed for Autume did now draw on apace, and a messenger from the maister of Lamon was already approched, to informe them shortlie of their lords comming, the bruite of spoile doone by the Methimnians on the grounds thereabouts was cause thereof, and to that end was deliuered their maister intended to perview the harme by them committed. It was now no need to appoint the olde Lamon to his businesse, who carefull of himselfe to see all things well, indeuored so to prouide that no one iote might in the least respect be amisse: Daphnis likewise tooke in charge neatlie to picke and trimme his heards, and orderlie each daie to see them fed on the best and most frutefull pastures, to the intent the heard being mightie and fat, they might haue the more thanks for their trauell, and be the better reputed of at their maisters comming. It was vnto him a matter of great nouell, to thinke what maner of man should be his maister, so much as the name of whome till that time hee neuer before had heard.

Lamon for his part began to passe throughout all the hearbers, the vines, the fruites, and the berries, those boughes hee tricked, these knobs he pared, these branches he flipped, and them in another place cut downe and cropped. The shew of this place was a thing of most excellent pleasure, as well as of the scituation, prospects, plentie and varietie of deuises, as also for diuersitie of trees, and all kinds of fruits. To this had Lamon of all others a most speciall regard, wherein his careful in-sight and continuale trauaile had wrought so great perfection, as seemed to bee helde a thing rare and wonderfull. The trees hung yet laden with all kinde of fruites, plums, apples, peares, mirtes, granades, oringes, limons, figs, oliues, and twentie other pleasing conceits. Besides the number whereof, the order yet curiositie and braue disposition of euerie thing was such, as a man would haue thought it a paradise, and deeplie haue forrowed to fore-thinke that the leaste spoile in the world should haue happened vnto it.

The messenger hauing seene all things in a readinesse prepared, returned to the Citie againe to aduertise his Lord of the estate of the same, who not being vnrewarded of the poore Lamon and Mirtale, they onely desired his good word in setting forth the manner of that he sawe, to their greater commendation, the messenger omitted nothing to him in charge giuen, but hauing ascerteined what he came for, waited onlie the time of his maisters readinesse.

In this meane while of the returne made of the seruant to his maister, after all this toft bestowed and trauaile taken of poore Lamon, happened a foule and cruell mis-

chance, the euent of which made all the house sorrowfull, and them now onelie to feare the comming of him thether, whome before they earnestlie looked and most instantlie desired, the case standing as it did, vpon a dreadfull hazard of their vtter vndoing, the occasion of all which infued in forme following. There was neere thereabouts dwelling to them a cow-heard, a stubborne and a knurleheaded knaue, whose name was Lapes, who being of Chloe to-fore time exceedinglie enamoured, and seeing that by a conuention betweene Dryas and Lamon, hee was preuented of his purpose, and hope to obtaine hir in marriage, grew thereby into so cruel and presumptuous a conceit of doing vnto him some one or other notable mischiefe, as that hee endeuored nothing so much as to seeke occasion, how, and by what meanes to be reuenged.

He was well warie that the dependencie of this marriage consisted folie on the fauour and good opinion to be by them receiued from their maister, whereinto if it were possible, that hee could deuise by the committing of some one or other notable villany, to worke a breach, twenty to one hee thought, that ill must needs betide them, and the marriage in hand shoulde neuer be brought in question. This vilde and mischieuous imagination in some sorte to effect, the villaine aduised him selfe of this beautifult plotte, the trimming and decking whereof had now of long time being attended, brought the same to a most exceeding perfection, besides the deuises thereof being euerie waie (as they were) most excellent, had made the maister of Lamon to be of all things about his house the most in loue with it. Hereuppon as the thing that on all sides might turne them to most displeasure the cruell and

wretched Lapes desired to bee most reuenged. Wherefore spyeng a time conuenient, one night when all about the house were vniuerfally at rest : this false and villanous churle, woond himselfe secretly into the garden, and there moiled and spoiled, with hookes, with hatchets, and other cutting instruments, the most part of the hedgerows, vines, fruites, and trees of all the hearberie and garden—which being doone he returned himselfe secretly againe, without being perceiued of any man.

Lamon, the next morning early, entring into his gardeine with intent to furuewe and tricke what he might in the least iott see thereabout amisse, perceiued the spoyle and notable misfance euery where doone vnto it, and not knowing from whence it came, but moued exceedingly with the despight & villanie thereof, as the onely thing of all others that his maister loued, looked for no other reliefe at all, but to be beaten to death or hanged. Wherefore ouercome as he was with great griefe, hee tare his garment from his shoulders, and therevpon skritchd and cried most lamentably.

Myrtale hearing the clamor, left what was in hir hand, and ranne in all haste vnto him. Daphnis also which euen then had but led his beasts to the field, moued with great lamentation, returned backe againe vnto them. And seeing this great disgrace most vile and detestable hauocke and wracke doone and committed on all parts of the hearberie, it could not but greatlie become vnto them a matter most forrowefull, for to faye the truth, were a manne there-vnto but a meere straunger, hee coulde not but haue deepe lie greeued to see the malicious and causelesse spoile of so faire and pleasaunt a dwelling, the

partes yet vntouched whereof, for all the deforder therein committed, carried notwithstanding some maner demonstration of the beautie of the other.

The greuoufnes of the fight made them al to shed teares abundant, for their vndoing stode vpon it, Lamon one while for hym-felfe, and an other while for Daphnis exceedinglie weeped. During the continuance of which difcomforte, Eudrome the page and meffenger, that before had beene with them, from their Maister was returned againe, declaring, that after three dayes passed, their olde Maister intended to be there present, but their yoong Maister his sonne would come thither the morrowe.

Preparation heere vpon ensued on all sides, and nowe the monstroufnesse of the euill doone did trouble them more and more. But Eudrome beeyng of his owne disposition, a youth of verye good nature, they deuised amongst them-selues for to call him also to counsell about this enterprise. The case beeing made knowen vnto him, Eudrome feeing their exceffiue forrowe and mone made, recomforted them, and aduised as most meete, that the matter were first made knowne vnto their yong Maister, whome he assured vnto them to be of louing and most kinde condition, and that vpon their submission made, hee woulde not sticke so farre fourth to pittie them, as that by his good and fauourable conceit, some one thing or other for redresse might there be the better provided.

Lamon notwithstanding was not yet idle, but slipped and cropped the hanging boughes and twigges rounde about the garden, hee didde what hee coulde by all the arte and cunning hee had, to make the hauocke seeme lesse, infomuch as by hys diligent looking too, and atten-

daunce, hee hadde reasonable amended the matter in diuers places. Their yoong Maister according vnto appointment came the next day, whose name was Afile, and wyth him brought to accompany him for his disporte, a parasiticall gester, whose name was Gnatho. The gentleman was yet verye yoong, vpon whose chinne the tender downe hadde scarcelie crept, and therewithall of most gentle and friendlie condicion: hee was no sooner entred the grounds, but Lamon & Myrtale his wife together with yoong Daphnis fell prostrat at his feete, desiring his fauour and forgiueneffe, and that beeing compassionate vppon the olde yeares of his bondman, hee woulde endeouour so farre as he might, to withdraw his fathers rage and displeasure from them.

Afile rewed the miserable complaint, and the better to relieue them, out of their woonted distreffes and forrowes, hee promised, that at his fathers comming, hee woulde endeouour to make some preatye excuse of the matter, and for to take the canie and choice occasion thereof wholly vppon himselfe. They thankfully heere-vppon tooke his agreement, and endeouoring by all the meanes possible to content him, both Lamon and Daphnis, with diuerse notable presents did afterwardes entertaine him, they praied God also in respecte of their disabilitie, that it would please him of his goodnesse to requite him.

Nowe Gnatho this parasite being a right belli god, a villaine by nature, and one that loued none, but where hee might be fedde, nor cared for any, but onelye for his profite, seeing the sweete and naturall fauour of this yoong Daphnis, beganne as an vnnaturall beast, so against nature become wanton ouer him. The paunch-filled rascal,

feeling that Aftile was a braue yong gentleman, tooke plesure in hunting, and to haunt the fields abroad with his hawks and spaniels, deuised from time to time fundry shifts, whereby to ridde himselfe of his company. And in these spaces would he haunt the heards of yong Daphnis, & one while hearing him sound his flute, and another while sing, thought there was no felicitie in the world so great, as to be accompanied with his pleasure. The wretch mouing to the goat-headed manie questions, & perceiuing his simplicity and vnacquainted disposition to villanous purposes, one time by watching his goings and cōmings wold haue found meanes in forcible maner to abuse him. But the insinuat condition by nature and his former birth, planted in the imboldened spirits of the yoong youth, with a maner of sweltring kind of disdain, hooke the raskall off, and that so rudelie, as his pampered drunken carcas squatted against the ground with the pezant and vnweldie burden thereof.

The parasiticall tricker perceiuing the vnmollified spirit of the braue goathead, and weieng therewithall the maner of his vnexpected colour and courage, such as feldome falleth in those that by nature are borne to be flauous, thought that in his natiuitie the stars and planets were vnto him too sinister, in that vnto a mind & fauor so correspondent, they yeilded an estate & condition so mightilie different. Neuerthelesse though in so forcible maner he dared no more to affaie the youth, yet for all that withdrew he not frō him his sensuall & beaftlie disposition, but considering that the lad was but the sonne of Lamon reputed, & therefore thought as a villeine to belong vnto his lord, he deemed with himselfe to practise

another deuise more colourable, whereby when time should serue, he might the easier attaine to that his wretched and most abhominable desire.

This could he not immediatlie bring to passe, for that the old man with his wife, children and familie were now all arriued at this his countrie dwelling. In the first two daies after whose arriuall, there was nothing but feasting and banketting, Dionysophanes was the old mans name, and Clearister his wife. After then that he had reposed himselfe by the space of two daies, he then began to visit his herberies, his gardens, walks, and other fine and pleasant deuises, in all which he found no fault at all, saue onelie the spoile which before you heard of, which yoong Astile had ere this to him excused and taken the matter vpon himselfe, wherewith Dionysophanes held himselfe contented. Then walked he forwards to see the heardes and flocks, at the sight of which companie of so manie strangers, Chloe bashfull on a sudden, and being in the fieldes, as she that had neuer bin accustomed to their view, stole awaie secretlie, and hid hir selfe in the woods, but Daphnis stood still awaiting their comming. Lamon then pointing out vnto his maister his goats and sheepe that so daintilie had beene fed and increafed, added further vnto him, that the youth standing by was his goate-heard, who by his dilligent care and attendaunce had thitherto conducted them.

Dionysophanes and Clearista beholding the excellent fauor and sweete gestures of the youth, who furnished in euery condicion as a heardfman, and hauyng a faire large skinne of a hee goate, smoothelie dressed with the haire fastened vnto his necke, and hanging ouer his shoulders,

thought that there appeared in him a kinde of beautie, more commendable farre, than customably was to bee feene in euery other sheepeheard. Daphnis beganne to make vnto them musike vppon his flute, and with diuers and excellent layes and ditties of the sheepeheards to entertaine them, all which of the company generallye, but Clearista especiallye, was in him both rewarded, liked, and highly commended, besides commaunded shee him, and likewise Dionysophanes his Maister expresly enioyned him, not to bee absent from the house during their abode and continuance in the country, but alwayes there to attend them.

All this vnto the vile and beastly conceipt of Gnatho, didde but adde fire vnto the flame, who beeing dedicated vnto luxurie and his bellie, was not able to containe himselfe within limits, but taketh Aftile on a time at one side, and thus cautelously, the better to accomplishe his purpose deliuereth vnto him. I haue (Sir) heere-tofore neuer in my life yeelded appetite or liking to any thing so much, as to quaffing companye, and aboundaunce of feeding, but nowe is my minde chaanged there-fro, and since I sawe this freshe yoong goate-heard playing on his pipe so melodiously as hee dooth, me thinkes than the sole and sweet pleasure thereof, there is no delight in the worlde. Nowe Sir, albeit he bee the sonne of your fathers villaine, yet surely respecting the seemely fauours he beareth: for estraunged in shewe from so simple a proportion, mee thinkes you might doo uery well to craue him of your father, and to take him from these heards to dwell with you at home in the citie. Aftile harkened heere-vnto, and thought it not amisse, and onely attended, but time conuenient to moue his father thereof. This speach by

Endrome the page, being ouer-heard, who knewe the villanous delights of this parasite gester, and marked since their comming thither this continuall fawning and purfuite of the gentle Daphnis, and howe many exercifes therewithall he tendered, that he woulde procure hys freedome, thought this faire weather was not all for naught, and therefore speeding him-felfe to Lamon and Myrtale (as one compaffionate of the youths misfortune, if the way in question shoulde be taken) hee reuealed vnto them both the practife, and also what of the euent thereof, not without good cause he had coniectured.

The poore olde man furcharged nowe, with farre greater griefes than euer before hee was pestred, for that the losse of his life coulde not haue beene more miserable vnto him than the forrowe of this mischiefe, sawe that the disguise of this youth in sending his sonne, shoulde nowe without speedie preuention, become meane to make him the beaftly pray and spoile (vnder pretext of bringing him to the seruice of Astile) to a base, vile, feruile, and gorbellied drunkard. This thought the poore man, rather to die than to suffer: wherefore resoluing him-felfe to reueale (if neede compelled) what he was, that the woorthineffe of his birth might the sooner free him from such intollerable seruage, hee onely attended but for the oportunitie when Astile shoulde begge him of his father, which beeing by the continuall suggestion of Gnaro the next day put in practife. The simple bondman standing foorth, fell prostrate immediately at his lordes feete, and embracing straightly his knees befought him to haue compassion of his humble sute and petition then to be made vnto him. Dionysophanes willed him to speake, and then

taking Daphnis by the hand. Clearesta present, and the most part else of the familie, Lamon therevpon said: I am not (sir) discontented, that it is your good pleasure, and my yoong L. Astile heere, to take from me this yoong youth out of these cōuntry laboures to attend, and there to remaine with him in the citie, for so might it thereby happen, that a woorthie and noble Maister, might also enioy of him by this meanes, a free and noble seruauant, but that by pretext thereof, and vnder colour to drawe him hence to an other place, whereby in most vile and insufferable manner to abuse the woorthinesse of his fhape against nature, onely by notice, that he is the sonne of a bondslaue, and bred of my loines and that nameley also to become a uessell to his filthinesse, euen the grosse villanie of this parasiticall gester: this Gnatho heere present, who vpon a beastlie and wicked conceipt to accomplish the same, hath onelie suggested this motion, that can I neuer suffer. Wherefore (Sir) that the better it may appeare vnto your knowledge, howe vnfit it is, that so great and not commonlye accustomed feature and comelinesse, shoulde in so vile and bad manner be misprized: vnderstande I beseeche you, that this yoong and braue youth heere present is not my sonne (as it hath bene supposed) nor is the basenesse of our condicion able to produce so excellent a creature: but beeing nowe eighteene yeares since I found him laide forth in pastures tenderly wrapped within a small thicket, where-vnto one of my shee goates, to my great astonishment ordinarily resorted to sucke it, neither am I able to say howe, or by whose handes it came there: but this know I, that the descent thereof cannot bee meane, respecting the costly

attire, iewelles, and other ornaments which I found about it, all which I haue hitherto whole and entirely preferred, by the coniecture whereof you may the better deeme of his parentage, and howe vnfeeming it is, that so gentle a nature shoulde become the subiect and spoile of so base and seruile a condition.

Lamon had not scarce shut his lippes vpon these speeches, but that Gnatho enraged at these his sharpe peering tauntes and inforcements vsed against him, closed straight wayes wyth his wordes, and threatened that ere long hee woulde for this be thoroughly reuenged on him. Dionysophanes for his parte was amazed at the accident, and charging his bondman, in verry vehement and hard speeches thereof to deliuer a truth, Lamon further added, and swore by the immortall gods, by Pan, and the *Nymphs*, that heerein he had not lied one word, and to the ende to make cleere the matter, caused his wife Myrtale to bring forth the attire, the mantle, and iewelles, and there shewed them in his presence.

Dionysophanes hauing heard these last speeches of Lamon together with his attentiu countenance and earnest protestation, looked vpon Gnatho with an aspect austere and grimme, as one that with his demeanour was no forte well pleased, and commaunding him for the present out of companie, hee beganne to call to memorie his first yeares, and originall of his marriage, and beholding most earnestlye, the mantle, the iewelles, the brooche, and the sword. Lamon (saide hee) thou hast by this dayes labour performed vnto thy Maister the best seruice that euer thou couldest doe, and calling therewithall his wife Clearista hee saide, looke well vpon these ornaments,

and see if before this time you haue euer knowen them. Clearista taking the mantle in hand, hir heart throbbing at the first touch, after she had on euery side beheld it, and seene the brooch, considered also vpon the rest of the iewelless and fine attire. Oh fatall godeffes, faide shee, howe fetled are all your determinations, recognize my Daphnis thy mother, and see heere thy father, beholde Dionysophanes also thy sonne, and Astile thy brother : her spech wrought great amaze in the beholders, and Daphnis half in a traunce to see this alteration, and not fully capable of this meaning, stooode still. But Clearista with flowing teares : drawe neere my sonne, (said she) and kissing him, made present of a new found childe, to his newe acknowledged father. The auntient Dionysophanes falling vpon his necke, coulde not abstayne from distilling that plenty of moisture, which evidently discovered his exceeding ioy, and melting minde, for that so long continuing his fathers pastures, hee coulde neuer till then bee discerned. Astile, who as a stander by, behelde all these partes, on eache side to bee thus handled, coulde not but with the rest discover himselfe to be a brother, and embracing in that fort the seemely goate-heard, newe apparell was immediatlye called for, wherewith hee was apparelled, and beeing commaunded from his wonted seruage and attendaunce, didde become euery day after, the encreasing, delight, and dayly comforte of his father.

You may nowe coniecture, that in all these occurrents, the minde of this daintie fosterling of poore Lamon, was not also vnoccupied, who not certeine a great while whether the thing in hand was an action, or that he might deeme it a vision, was silent a great while, at the last per-

ceiuing their enterteinment on all fides, and affured by the teares and embracement of his father, mother and freends, that it was a thing in veritie, he began alfo to reioice among the others, infomuch as furprised with the noueltie and present gladneffe he had vtterlie forgot Chloe, or almoft that he was a fhepheard.

But the next daie Dionyfophanes enterteinng his freends with a folemne feaft in reioicing of his fonne, after the fame ended, fitting with all the companie about him, he declared, that in the beginning of his marriage when as yet he had not attempted the fortune of the worlde, and feeing children to increafe vpon him, as firft a fonne, then a daughter, after another fonne which was Aftile there present, and laftlie the fourth child which was this Daphnis newlie receiued, becaufe the poffeffions left him by his frends were few, & his stocke but fmall, he greeuing with the great charge, concluded with himfelfe by confent of his wife, to take this laft of all, and with fuch things as were found about it, to commit the fame to the guidance of Fate & hir fifters, which by Sophrofine then his man was as appeareth, laid foorth in the thicket, in mind that neuer againe he fhould heare tell of it. But ftacie faid he, the deuine prouidence, for thofe whom with care and tender cherifhment I nourifhed at home, my formoft two children are dead, and this yet liuing, fo that hauing no more left vnto me but Aftile, were it not that Fortune had hitherto referued me this Daphnis, the increafe of my stocke, and fucceffion had onlie confifted in Aftile.

What then refteth vnto you now both my ioint children, but that the pleasure of the gods being thus miraculouflic,

and that within mine owne bosome to preferue the one of you, and vnto the other to giue also life to see triall of the same, but that indifferentlie henefoorth you doo loue one another, and thou Astile content thy selfe, that hauing my possessions, goods and liuings diuided betweene you both (the patrimonie whereof shalbe right plentie and sufficient to ech of you) doo oft with good and louing mind receiue this thy brother to inherit with thee. And thou Daphnis also not forethinking the wrong doone vnto thee, in being fhut out as a stranger so long tyme from thy fathers house doe hencefoorth omit the respect of the iniurie, and liue alike in loue with thy brother indifferentlie. And in the parting of my possessions betweene you, I will that this house, these lands, the moouables heere in my heards, flocks, seruants, and all things else therevnto belonging, doo remaine and continue vnto thee. Daphnis at the repetition of these last words, not suffering his father to speake forth the rest, start up quicklie on a sudder, and therewith O *Nymphs*, saide he, my heards haue not all this while beene watered, and I stand heere stil a doing nothing. The companie heereat fell a laughing, to see that the remembrance of that wherein so long he had beene trained, could not yet make him forget what he had to doo when he was woont to be a seruant. But they aduertised him that the care of his gotes belonged now vnto another, and that he needed not to trouble his thoughts therewith any longer. Chloe all this while being filled with the brute of Daphnis and his new acknowledgement of his parents, did nothing else but greeue and lament to see the bad succeffe (as she deemed) of their loues, for thinking that Daphnis being now aduanced to

rich parentage, would not anie more regard or account of hir, [f]he could but sigh and waile, accusing hir selfe to haue giuen more confidence to his oth sworne by his gotes than to that he had made before to the *Nymphes*. Lapes therefore, who for dispite and wreek of the loue of Daphnis then made to hir, had spoiled in the night time, and marred the workmanship of Lamon as you heard before, perceiuing now that the state of Daphnis might tend to other effect, began to deuise to steale the shepheardesse by force, and for that purpose accompanied with a number of rude rakell fellowes, encountered with hir one morning as she was driuing hir flocks, and offering violence vnto hir she skritchd alowd, the found of hir voice came first to Nape, and after to Dryas, and from him to Daphnis: but the yoonge goteheard conferring now the state and reputation of his freends, durst not be acknowne publikelie of the action, but called foorth some of the houle, to whom he gaue special direction to aid and assist Dryas.

Gnatho, who had euer since his villenie discovered, hid himselfe from all companie, hauing notice of the direction, thought with himself that now was the time wherein occasion was offered him to be reconciled to Daphnis, and putting himselfe forth in the prease, as he that intended to be a guide vnto them in that action, they encountered Lapes by their hast, and the residue of his clownes that now were euen readie to haue conueied awaie the *Nimpt*, and buckling heerevpon togethers, with hard strokes on either sides, Dryas and his companie in the end had the best, and rescuing Chloe againe lambskind the rude lobbins welfauoredlie.

Gnatho supposing that he had behaued himselfe reason-

able manlie in this enterprife, chalenged the honor of the conquest into his hands, whereof he now thought to make a gratefull present vnto his yoong maister Dryas, was not therewith miscontented, but accompanied them both to Daphnis, where being come, Gnatho made offer of the braue *Nymph* into his hands, humblie submitting himselfe therewithall at his feet, and praied him of pardon for his misdemeanors passed, and that he might againe be restored by his meanes to the former entertainment that in his fathers house he woontedlie receiued.

Daphnis gladded inwardlie at the sight of Chloe, accepted his seruice, and imbracing hir manie times, he was in mind to haue committed her againe to Dryas, with great desire that their loues might be kept secret. But Dryas vtterlie denied that, but rather deliberating to make the matter plaine, seeing the other was already by fortune made knowne to his parents, tooke Chloe againe for that instant, and the next morning leading hir with him to the house of Dionysophanes, and desiring at the hands of him and his wife a little attentive hearing he made knowne vnto them the finding of Chloe, hir education, hir putting to the charge of keeping of flocks in the pastures, the vision to him and Lamon appearing touching the disposition of their fosterlings, Daphnis putting also to the feeld, the mutuall societie of him and Chloe there begun, continued and concluded vpon after in mariage, and therewithall praied that the *Nymph* by change and alteration of the state of Daphnis might not now be despised : and to the intent that they might the better stand assured of hir parentage, he shewed also the call, mantle, slippers and other attire and iewels that he found with

hir : and those with hir, recommended eftsoones to their patronage, loue, care, and common defense.

Dionysophanes and Clearista beholding the beautifull and seemelie parts of the shepheardeffe, and weieng also, that by like ensigne and badges as theirs, she had beene laid foorth, concluded the likelihood thereof with their owne intendments, and the rather in respect of those testimonies which shewed in some sort, the reckoning of hir parents, and asking also of Daphnis his willingnesse therein, they accepted hir immediatlie as their daughter in law, and confirmed the liking, wherewith before he had receiued hir as his wife.

Time wearing out the period of euerie determinat purpose and resolution, made Dionysophanes & his wife to thinke themselues sufficientlie by this time recreated with the pleasure of the countrie : wherefore apparelling Chloe after the maner of the citie, and as befeemed their daughter, they iointlie with all their whole houshold remooued, and came backe againe to Meteline, but first in recompence of the painefull trauell of both these aged heardsmen, Dionysophanes rewarded Lamon with his freedome, and besides gaue him afterwards wherewith to liue richlie : to Dryas also of his bountie he gaue three hundred crownes more than these he had before, and a gowne furred, and other apparrell both for winter and summer. To Nape, and especiallie to Myrtale Clearista was not vnthankefull, both she and Lamon, besides greatlie reioicing in their olde age to haue obtained their freedome.

Now grew there to be a woonder at their arriuall in Metelene vpon this strange kind of accident ; by meanes of

which, diuerse of the woorthiest of the citie and their wiues visited Dionysophanes to know the maner and truth of the same: among all the rest that were there to participat this nouell, one Megacles a wealthie noble citizen, hearing the recount of the finding and knowledge of Daphnis made by Dionysophanes, fighting deeplie in his mind, began at a sudder to weepe verie tenderlie, and being earnestlie of the assistants demanded the occasion therof, he said: It is now about sixteene yeeres since, that by reason of my great charge bestowed in trauell, and fundrie losses hapned vnto me by seas, I had then a daughter borne vnto me by my wife Rhode, and forso-much as my estate was at that instant so weake, as made me in great hazard how I might recouer my losses and fortune againe, and yeelded me also some despaire how, or by what meanes I might afterwards liue hauing so manie children: in great agonie of minde I tooke the infant and gaue it in like manner as thou Dionysophanes to one of my seruants, with apparell, iewelles, and other things about it, and willed him, in some conuenient place to bestowe the same, recommending it thereby to the protection and guidance of some better hap. My children then had, are since all of them dead, my wealth neuerthelessse not any wayes diminished, but rather increased, but ah my greatest vnkindnesse to that infant, hath nowe bereft mee of any childe at all, and there is none to inherit the possessions and goodes I leaue behinde me. The recordation heereof (Dionysophanes) reported by a newe relation and deliuerie of thy good hap in recouering thy sonne, together with the manner of thy departing from him so iustly agreeing in euery thing with mine, maketh

me onely in this to accuse my ill hap, that can not also in the selfe occasion attaine the euent and fortune of other men, and lamenting the vntimely miscarryeng of hir (whome then I deemed some one or other beeing without childe might happilie finde, and take to their guidance, but nowe do expect vtterlie to be destroyed) do wish to continue for hir sake the residue of my life in perpetuall sorrow and heauines.

This pitifull discourse of the olde Megacles, bredde in the minde of all the companie an extreame sadnesse, wherefore, as well on a sudden to alter the dombe conceit therof, as otherwise to manifest vnto them all, a double occasion of his gladnesse: this aged Dionysophanes first brought forth to Megacles the ornaments found with Chloe (hir-selfe hitherto remaining vnspoken of, and vnseene, but altogether in secret) and thereof demaunded of Megacles if he had any knowledge, affirming, that in the recouerie of his sonne, such maner of things also came to his handes. But Megacles well knowing and remembering the tokens of the same, fell hereby into a greater extremitie than before, thinking, that hee by this might be assured, that his daughter could not nowe otherwise well choose but be dead, and that some heardsman of the field had by chance taken vp these things, and brought them also to Dionysophanes together with Daphnis. Dionysophanes seeing heereby, that it was not requisit vnto the intendment of a ioifull meeting long time in this sort to dally, began with sweete words to comfort this Megacles, and assured him, that his daughter was liuing, and therewith presenting vnto the viewe of all the company, the meere diuine and exquisite proportion indeede of very

Beautie it felfe, harbored in the amiable lookes of this faire and excellent *Chloe*, hee made knowen alfo to their hearing the whole maner of hir continuance euen to hir present finding.

Megacles not fufficiently able vppon a fudden to digeft his ioyes, ftraightly embraced the *Nymph*, and being alfo informed of the marriage intended to be celebrated betweene hir and *Daphnis*, defired no better aliance. And in fign how well and worthily he deemed of the match, he freely there gaue and beftowed vpon hir, to hir present aduancement, the inheritance of al his lands, wealth, and poffeffions whatfoeuer, onely referued vnto thofe that fo charily had vnto that eftate conducted hir, fuche liberall rewards and presentes, as to the reputation of his perfon, and the benefit at that instant receiued, might feeme moft agreeing and correfpondent.

The citizens all thereabouts, commending highly the race and woonderfull accomplifhments of thefe two noble creatures, extolled the indifferencie of the match, and praied *Himenæus* to giue vnto them, a happie, fruitfull, and gladfome continuance : whereby were finished in moft honourable; and fumptuous maner, to the reioycing of al beholders, the finall determination of all thefe paftorall amours.

FINIS.



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